FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ITALIAN FISHERMEN RELEASED AFTER APPEAL

AU130909 Tirana ATA in English 0734 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 13 (ATA) -- As reported a few days ago, the Italian fishing vessels "Rass" and "Giana", whose crews were made up of 8 persons, were seized fishing in the Albanian territorial waters in the vicinity of Vlore. The Court of Vlore District decided that the 6 fishermen received suspended sentences ranging from four to ten months and released them. Likewise, the two fishing vessels were released.

The two captains, who were sentenced to one year imprisonment appealed the decision of Vlore Court to the High Court.

Today the ATA correspondent was told at the High Court that it examined the said appeal and decided that the sentences passed on the two captains by the Court of Vlore District be turned into a suspended sentence. The two captains were released to turn [as received] home.

ZERI I POPULLIT REVIEWS WORLD EVENTS IN 1986

AU091541 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Jan 87 p. 4

[Unsigned article: "The Peoples Are Indomitable on Their Road of Revolution and Progress"]

[Text] Every year that passes has its own characteristics and leaves its mark not only upon the history of a people, but of all mankind. For our people 1986 was a noteworthy and special year. In this year communists and our whole people lived through and celebrated with enthusiasm and great joy two great events -- the historic ninth party congress and the 45th anniversary of the party's foundation. Both these great events in the history of our people call to mind the glorious road that has been traversed by the Albanian people and remind us of how high our glorious party has raised the name of Albania and of an Albanian in the world.

The ninth party congress defined duties for all communists and the whole of our people in all fields. At the center of the foreign policy of our country has been and will remain the defense of the sovereignty and the lofty interests of the homeland and of socialism, and yet also the internationalist support for the lofty aspirations of the peoples for national freedom expressed in their struggle against imperialism, and first of all against American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, in the uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism and the whole of international reaction. Also, our party stressed at its great assembly that the foreign policy of our country will be a policy of peace and of friendship with all those states that are in favor of this road and that maintain the well-known principles of freedom, nonintervention in internal affairs, and respect for national sovereignty. It will be a policy of good-neighborliness.

The development of relationships with neighboring countries is one of the priorities of our foreign policy. Our country has been and will remain in favor of the strengthening of relations with all neighboring countries, applying the principles of good-neighborliness. Our socialist state has not only openly declared this standpoint but has also taken concrete steps for the practical implementation of the policy of good-neighborliness. Such a policy is to the good of our country and also to the good of all the countries of the Balkan region and even of the European continent.

At its ninth congress, our party stressed that we are living in a troubled and complicated world, in a world full of conflicts and great problems, in which threats to the freedom and independence of the peoples are increasing, in which capitalist and imperialist oppression and exploitation have expanded and deepened, and in which the danger of war has become even greater.

The year that has just ended was full of many events testifying to this reality of our times, in which the word "crisis" has become applicable to every sphere of life in bourgeois and revisionist countries, and where there are more speeches than ever about "peace," while the value of these words vanishes before a reality laden with weaponry, before the reality of open threats and interventions, and when preparations for war have extended even to space. A whole army of theoreticians, journalists and other scribblers strive to distort this reality, to represent it as an unavoidable evil, or to hide the roots of the situation. But the problems have now become so acute that they can no longer hide the fact that at the source of all the evils that afflict the world is the capitalist system and imperialist policies, as represented in complete form and in all their characteristics by the agressive course of the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism.

"Never before," Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized at the ninth party congress, "has the cult of military strength and the philosophy of aggression been so thoroughly transformed into a totally dominant ideology and a concrete policy in foreign relations, as in the modern imperialist states. Never before has mankind been faced as it is today with annihilation on the scale presented by the nuclear war with which the superpowers are threatening the world." Many events of 1986 testify to this reality and show that the policies of the American Administration and the Kremlin leadership are characterized by an emphasis upon militarist policies, the use of violence, and uncontainable rivalry in all fields. The unbridled arms race in particular intensified this year. At various times, the United States of America and the Soviet Union have striven to maintain a kind of equilibrium between themselves, the respect each other's spheres of influence, and to keep in step in the arms race. However, recent years show that this equilibrium has begun to be lost as a result of unequal development and the deepening of the general crisis. The arms race has assumed fresh impetus through the production and siting of new weaponry, such as space weapons. Specifically, during the past year the United States of America has increased its number of B-52 strategic bombers which carry intercontinental weapons, has put into production the MX intercontinental missile, and has created the plan for the mobile-based Midgetman missile. Moreover, Reagan continues to insist upon the so-called Star Wars program, which consumes colossal sums of money and raises the arms race to unprecedented heights. The same road is being followed by the Soviet Union, whose present leadership has subjected its economy, policies, and ideology principally to plans for war. The Kremlin chiefs in 1986, to advance their military superiority, under the pretext of taking measures against American efforts, perfected their SS-type intercontinental missiles, producing a large number of mobile-based missiles, such as those of the SS-24 and SS-25 types. Meanwhile Soviet generals, in a series of interviews and speeches, announced that the Soviet Union would also not be backward in the field of space weapons and would "pursue its own space weapon program."

There was a lot of commotion in 1986 over Soviet-American relations and, in this connection, over the high-level meeting held between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik. The meeting proved once again that high-level meetings between the superpowers have always been failures continual demagogic with the pretence of being in favor of peace and disarmament. "Historical experience has shown," Comrade Ramiz Alia stresses, " and the practice of our present era proves, that, retreat before the pressures of the superpowers and illusions of the possibility of their correcting their policies have brought great harm to the freedom and sovereignty of the people and to international security."

The year 1986 saw brutal manifestations of the predominance of the superpowers, making this predominance a dangerous phenomenon with exceedingly serious consequences for the freedom and independence of the peoples. For a long time the concept of a hierarchy of states, together with the concept of great powers and the placing of responsibility for war and peace in their hands, has been at the base of the policies of the imperialist powers, but today these policies extend over every inch of the globe. What the United States of America did in April against Libya, bombing cities and killing innocent inhabitants, was not merely the arrogant attack of a large imperialist country against a small freedom-loving country. It is precisely this policy that leads to tensions and confrontations that are so dangerous for the freedom and independence of the peoples of the Mediterranean countries and of all other regions. Events in the Mediterranean and in Libya in particular once again showed the people in the most brutal way that American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism in their whole military, economic, and political activity seek to dictate the idea that it is they who hold the fate of mankind in their hands. They want complete unconditional subjection of other countries to the two largest countries and the surrender of their national interests and sovereignty.

The Middle East in 1986 was marked by the features of long-term conflict as well as its special characteristics. The superpowers tried every means to prolong the destabilized situation, whether by fanning the flames of the Iran-Iraq war, by inciting Israel to keep Lebanon destabilized, or by seriously attacking the interests of the Palestinian people. Terrorism was used for this. A great deal of noise and speculation has arisen around this subject. If it is a question of true terrorism, then the people recognize the culprits, more than in anybody else, in American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. With the demagogic din with which they accompany their terrorism and aggression, the chiefs of Washington seek on the one hand to show themselves clear of any such activity, while, on the other hand, they seek to discredit the struggle of the Palestinian people, against whom they have laid the accusation of terrorist acts in the airports and public places of Europe. The people and true revolutionaries cannot approve of terrorism. But it cannot be combated by those who have elevated terrorism to a system and transformed it into a state policy, by those who trample underfoot every international right and principle, who employ the most repressive and barbaric means, either by themselves or through their tools, against the Palestinian and Afghan peoples, against the blacks of South Africa, and in Nicaragua; those who threaten and violently repress every effort of the people to free themselves from the foreign yoke and to decide their own destinies for themselves.

Many events occurred on the European continent in 1986, connected with the internal situation in its countries, or with developments in the international situation in general. It is difficult to find a region of the world with such a concentration of military arsenals, conventional and nuclear, as Europe. During the year which has just ended, as during the present year too, the follow-up conference of the so-called "Conference for Security and Cooperation" has been going on in Vienna, while in Stockholm a phase of another conference concluded, which was devoted to the military problems of the old world. Public opinion was bombarded from all sides with hopes for an improvement in the climate in Europe, but the true state of affairs remained immobilized and ominous for the destinies of the European peoples and for their true freedom and independence. These conferences exhibited their wholly demagogic character, exhibited the futile hope that a compromise between the superpowers might be achieved, and also showed the correctness of our party's standpoints.

Events in 1986 demonstrated forcibly the tendency of imperialism to aggression and its thirst for expansion and hegemony, which is a product of dire economic, political, social, and ideological crisis. During the year which has just ended, the world capitalist economy has continued to drift, tossed by the waves of economic and financial crisis. [paragraph continues]

If in the years 1984-1985 the pace of industrial and social production in some major capitalist countries recorded a kind of growth, optimism vanished in the year which has just closed, when a slackening of pace was the most prominent feature. Data show that the use of productive capacity in the eighties has never attained the level of 1979-1980, before the beginning of the crisis and the years of stagnation. The state of the world market, disoriented by unprecedented protectionism, the devaluation of the dollar and the fall in the prices of raw materials, and the extremely heavy debts of undeveloped countries, reinforce still further the effect of the negative aspects of the crisis. The consequences of the crisis fall principally on the shoulders of the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, often leading these countries into a state of true catastrophe, manifest in hunger, unemployment, and colossal debts toward the nations and banks of the major capitalist countries.

During 1986 too, world imperialism and the bourgeoisie at home did their utmost to sabotage and smother the national liberation and democratic movements of the various peoples of the world. But facts showed that the growth of liberation and revolutionary movements is an important objective process, and there is no power in the world that can stop it. 1986 was also a year of major class battles of the proletariat and the other working masses against capitalist oppression, against the bourgeois order, against the antinational policies of the bourgeoisie and against the arms race, against foreign military bases, etc. Last year there were hundreds of demonstrations and protests by young people in bourgeois and revisionist countries. These demonstrations showed once again that young people remain a major force of the revolution and that young people in capitalist countries have lost neither their revolutionary traditions nor their progressive and democratic spirit, despite the efforts of the bourgeoisie to corrupt and weaken them.

During this year the peoples also achieved a range of important successes in their struggle for democracy and social progress. The collapse of the dictatorships in Haiti and the Philippines was primarily a result of the struggle of the people; they represent important events for these peoples and for other oppressed peoples and open new prospects for advancement on the road of democracy and true democratic progress. Nor have the Afghan people been deceived by the maneuvers of the invader, but have continued their liberation struggle, causing grave difficulties for the Army of the Soviet social imperialists.

This year South Africa has been a true battleground in the struggle against racism and apartheid. These heroic battles have cost the Azanian people blood and suffering, but on the other hand, they have strengthened their belief that their fascist enemies can only be convinced by the language of the gun. The 1,500 killed this year are martyrs in the struggle for freedom and true independence, as are the thousands of others who languish in the jails of the South African racists.

The events of 1986, in all their variety, prove clearly that imperialism as a system is in collapse and decay, that its contemporary contradictions have become more acute than ever before, and that as a result, the struggle of the peoples and the revolution remain the order of the day, the only option for liberation from capitalist oppression and the imperialist yoke.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET CAMBODIAN LEADERS

AU091318 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jan 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and to Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic Kampuchea -- your country's National Day -- we convey most sincere congratulations and best wishes to the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to the fraternal people of Kampuchea, and to you personally, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Throughout the last 8 years, the people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the KPRP, achieved considerable success in consolidating the revolutionary achievements in the economic, social, and cultural revival of your country.

The selfless struggle for the construction of a new society waged by the people of Kampuchea under the complex conditions of incessant hostile actions on the part of imperialism and reaction, deserve the great respect of the Bulgarian people and of the entire progressive public throughout the world. We highly appreciate and support the constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and for its transformation into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We note with satisfaction that the bilateral relations between our two countries are expanding and being intensified on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism throughout the world.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish all Kampuchean people and you, personally, dear comrades, new success in implementing the plans of the KPRP, in protecting the freedom and independence of your country, as well as in its socialist construction.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ALIA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU121830 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent a telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in which he conveys cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of this country as a people's republic.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the further development of relations between our two socialist countries, in a spirit of traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples, will even be more fruitful in the interest of peace and socialism.

BCP DAILY CONGRATULATES ALBANIAN ON ANNIVERSARY

AU122031 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 87 p 4

[Editorial article: "Wishes for New Successes"]

[Text] January 11 marks the 41st aniversary of proclaiming Albania a people's republic (since 1976 -- the People's Socialist Republic of Albania). Its foundation were laid during the years of the Albanian people's liberation struggle against the Italian and Hitlerite occupants, and local reaction. According to the decision of the First National-Liberation Conference in Peze, conducted in September 1942 at the initiative of the Albanian Communist Party, national liberation councils began to be set up in the liberated areas. These councils were charged with the task of uniting and mobilizing the people's masses in the struggle for a free, democratic, and independent Albania. One year later, at the Labinot Conference, these councils were recognized as the sole organs of people's government in Albania.

The First Antifascist National-Liberation Congress, which took place in May 1944 in the city of Permet, had an important role in creating a new people's and democratic Albania. The congress elected the supreme organs of the government and simultaneously banned the entry of the former King Zog into the country. It adopted decisions related to the repudiation of all unequal treaties and agreements signed by his clique, nonrecognition of any government which could be formed in the country or abroad against the will of the Albanian people, and the continuing of the fierce struggle against the fascist occupants, until their total defeat and the establishment of a people's democratic government in the country.

On 29 November 1944, the Albanian people completed the liberation of the country from the fascist occupants and not only defended their national independence, but took power into their hands and broke off forever with the bourgeoise-feudal regime. On 11 January 1946, the Constituent Assembly that was elected as a result of the first democratic elections in the country's history announced the removal of the monarchy and proclaimed Albania a people's republic. Two months later, on 14 March, the new Constitution of the country was adopted. It consolidated the historical achievements of the Albanian people and revealed broad prospects for revolutionary socioeconomic achievements along the road of socialism.

During the years of socialist construction, the Albanian people achieved great success in various areas of economic and cultural life. Today the country has modern agriculture and its own metallurgy and machine-building industry. The country's economic potential increased many times and the material well-being of the Albanian people significantly increased.

The friendship between the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples has deep roots. They have been connected by fraternal solidarity in the struggle against the common Turkish oppressor since the days of the Restoration [vuzrazhdaneto], and afterwards in the struggle against the fascist occupants. The close historical destiny and common goal -- construction of a socialist society -- are factors which contributed to strengthening friendship and cooperation during the first years of socialist construction.

Mutually beneficial economic relations exist today between our countries. On 4 December 1985 the long-term agreement on trade exchange and payments for the period 1986-1990 was signed. This agreement is an expression of the upward development of Bulgarian-Albanian trade relations and a manifestation of the two countries' willingness to expand and strengthen them. [paragraph continues]

A long-range agreement until 1990 was signed at the end of 1986. It envisages the tripling of the two countries' trade exchange.

Loyal to its principles and consistent with its foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly expressed its readiness to fully normalize and further expand comprehensive relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of proclaiming Albania a people's republic, the Bulgarian people send most cordial greetings to the Albanian people and wish them new successes in the socialist construction of the country. Our public is confident that there are no insurmountable obstacles to developing friendly cooperation between our socialist countries in the spirit of the traditional and mutual friendship and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

SOFIA CITY PROBLEMS, MANPOWER DISCUSSED

AU102059 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 8 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Stefan Ninov, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee: "Sofia's Burning Problems"]

[Excerpts] The basic trends in the development of our capital city are linked to the national programs for the application of scientific-technical achievements, to the program on the implementation of breakthroughs, and to the introduction of new technologies and series of associated technologies [technologichni verigi] in connection with production renewal. These trends are also determined by the decisions of the 25th Accountability-Election Conference of the Sofia City party organization, decisions which reflected the critical remarks and recommendations of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the necessity of overcoming presently existing disproportions. [passage omitted]

A disproportion exists in our capital today on the one hand between available manpower resources, and the local ones in particular, and, on the other, the needs of the city. Despite this fact, the number of jobs increased by 30,000 during the 1980-85 period and the economic organizations are demanding 10,000 more jobs for 1987. This means that we are confronted with the incorrect understanding that mechanical growth is a possibility for establishing a balance between resources and needs.

The Sofia city population increased by 205,000 in the last 15 years, and 80 percent of this increase is due to mechanical growth. This contributes to a deterioration of manpower, because the share of poorly qualified workers is increasing; this is one of the causes for the inefficient use of basic production resources, for a deterioration of quality, and for slow rates of speed in production renewal. All this results in a loss of financial means and -- most important -- in a delay caused by additional training and retraining of cadres in the branches and production sectors where local manpower is accepted. However, the above-mentioned facts are by far not the only negative results of that phenomenon.

Under the conditions of a manpower shortage, the manpower turnover in certain branches assumed an opportunistic character and has become a great problem for our city, for the economic organizations, and for the workers collectives. Serious social problems are also accumulating in this respect.

Thus, the emerging difficulties and the efforts to overcome them confront the city leadership with an exceptionally important necessity; namely, with the need to achieve a new quality in manpower during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. [passage omitted]

The restriction of mechanical growth must be accompanied by new forms of organization and labor remuneration, by new forms and approaches to the involvement of pensioners, students, soldiers, and workers and employees in their recreation hours, in production, and in other branches. [passage omitted]

Shortcomings exist along all lines of the investment process -- last but not least, in the construction sector and in the building organizations. The result of this is that our capital's development is no longer dictated by an adopted plan, but by the possibilities of the builders. In order to overcome this difficult situation, it is necessary to invest more effort and means in the material-production base, which is seriously lagging behind. Our city construction sector has long since suffered from a shortage of building technologies, raw materials, and other materials which are necessary for accelerating the commissioning schedules. We also need basic changes in the structure of our building organizations. They are unmanageable giants today, whose managers are fighting for less projects and for longer commissioning schedules. It is no coincidence that certain industrial technologies become obsolete while the construction of the project itself is still in process and before the equipment has been assembled. The shortage of construction plants created unfavorable working conditions for the building branch.

Sofia today needs construction enterprises of a new type. They must be optimal in size, technologically uniform, and specialized in particular products, as well as highly mechanized and supplied with highly qualified workers and specialists. They must be enterprises eager to accept building tasks instead of running away from them. The resolution of the question of the construction workers' remuneration depends, to a great extent, upon the city leadership. In this case, we are firmly resolved to do everything within our power so that the workers' wages may be established solely on the basis of the quantity, quality, and speed of work, and not on the basis of day wages on the building project.

We greeted the New Year with successes, but we also missed some opportunities. We are not among the leading cities in the struggle for production quality. We are not satisfied with the percentage of production renewal. A number of basic production funds in our city are resting for several hours of the day and the night instead of functioning, and numerous social tasks have remained unfulfilled.

This is why we are facing a great amount of work. A correct political atmosphere exists in Sofia. Organizational prerequisites were established that permit us to overcome not only the existing shortcomings; with the conscientious efforts of all those involved -- the Sofia City People's Council, the workers' collectives, and the working people -- with strict discipline and with a sense of personal responsibility, we are capable of implementing and we will implement the ambitious and exalted new tasks which we set for ourselves as citizens of our country and of our capital.

LCY'S GACIC ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR RETURN VISIT

LD122027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Prague January 12 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Secretary Radisa Gacic arrived in Poland today on a return visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak party Central Committee.

Gacic will hold talks with Czechoslovak leaders on the development of relations between the LCY and the Czechoslovak party and on the development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation.

The LCY delegation was greeted at Prague airport by Czechoslovak party Presidency [as received] member, Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ITALY

LD092029 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Rome Jan 9 (CTK correspondent) -- The importance of the two documents signed during his two-day official visit to Italy was stressed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban before departure here today.

He pointed out especially to the agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Italy in third markets. Though Italy is Czechoslovakia's traditional partner in third markets, cooperation has been carried out especially in chemical engineering thus far. Now it should embrace also the energy and food industries and the whole sphere of engineering.

Certain progress was attained also in talks on liberalization of Czechoslovakia exports to Italy, thus far sizeably limited.

Bohumil Urban voiced the view that since the visit of Foreign Minister Guilio Andreotti to Czechoslovakia at the end of 1985, Italian enterprises as well as the country's leading officials have been viewing cooperation with Czechoslovakia more favourably. In 1986, Italian exports to Czechoslovakia went up by 15 per cent and the two countries' trade exchange is practically balanced, the minister said.

During his stay in Rome, he had talks with Guilio Andreotti and with his Italian counterpart Rino Formica, and met with Industry and Trade Minister Valerio Zanone.

USSR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ENGINGEERING TALKS

LD121855 Prague CTK in English 1647 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 11 (CTK) -- Yevgeniy Varnachev, Soviet minister of machine building for construction, road building and municipal services, arrived here today at the invitation of Czechoslovak General Engineering Minister Ladislav Luhovy.

The two ministers will discuss their countries' cooperation in engineering and prospects of its further development.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU121524 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Dec 86 p 1

[Interview with Engineer Vladimir Janeba, deputy director of the section for the system of planning, management, and methodology at the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission, by Zdenek Hoffmann: "Significant Experiment" -- in Prague, date not given; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Text] In accordance with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ congress, in the new year, our economy is entering a period of gradual restructuring of the economic mechanism. As we have already reported, the CSSR Government has decided that beginning with 1 January 1987 the main principles of the system of planned management, which is being prepared for the period after 1990, are to be experimentally tested in some economic production units and enterprises.

What is involved is a comprehensive experiment to test giving economic organizations increased independence and responsibility for efficient development. We went to the State Planning Commission to see Engineer Vladimir Janeba, deputy director of the section for the system planning, management, and methodology, to obtain information about this experiment and about the economic organizations in which it is being carried out.

[Hoffmann] What is the essence of the experiment?

[Janeba] The objective of the comprehensive experiment is to test how the contemplated measures for the gradual restructuring of the economic mechanism work. This involves, in particular, strengthening the independence and economic accountability of organizations for long-term economic results, including foreign trade results, and the full application of the principle of economic accountability. These new economic conditions should make organizations more flexible in adapting to the changing demand of the domestic and foreign markets, speed up the production of those products that can be profitably marketed on the domestic market as well as abroad, and reduce the production of products that are losing the aforementioned qualities.

[Hoffmann] How will the independence and responsibility of economic organizations be increased?

[Janeba] The principles of the experiment are unequivocally oriented toward having efficient management become the fundamental interest of the entire organization, of the entire work collective. The principles harmonize the interests and needs of society with the motivation of the collective of workers [pracovnici] of an organization as well as with their personal interests. They represent a positive shift in management from the viewpoint of demarcation of powers and responsibility between central agencies and economic organizations. They constitute not only a marked increase of the powers, but also the responsibility, of organizations for their economic development. The principles of the experiment also provide for testing the increased responsibility of organizations for satisfying social needs, that is, the demands and needs of consumers and customers, and the fulfillment of th state plan's tasks.

[Hoffmann] In what concrete forms will these intentions be realized?

[Janeba] The extent of the obligatory indexes (for tasks and allocations) in the state plan is being markedly reduced. The only binding indexes that remain are those that are essential for reasons of strategic decisionmaking, fundamental economic equilibrium, and fundamental national-economic structural decisions. The role of supplier-user relations among organizations is being enhanced, and the role and standing of the user-consumer will also be enhanced. Full economic accountability will be implemented in the experimenting organizations. An organization will operate only with resources that it has created itself beyond the mandatory remittances to the state budget. It will essentially work without subsidies, but also without having the created resources redistributed. From these resources it will ensure its development, including capital construction and wages for its employees. It also will make use of credits while observing set conditions.

[Hoffmann] When will the implementation of the experiment begin?

[Janeba] The Jablonec Costume Jewelry economic production unit in Jalonec nad Nisou and Crystalex Novy Bor, including the linked foreign trade organizations, will begin implementing the comprehensive experiment on 1 January 1987. During 1987, but as of 1 January 1988 at the latest, we are preparing to implement the comprehensive experiment in about 20 other economic production units and some enterprises.

[Hoffmann] Are economic organizations prepared for the new economic conditions with which they will have to cope?

[Janeba] The organizations that are starting the comprehensive experiment on 1 January 1987 and other organizations will build on the experience gained from the limited experimental testing, above all that involving the enhancement of the profitability of foreign trade, which was carried out precisely in these organizations in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

[Hoffmann] Are possible problems expected, for example with situations on world markets which we cannot influence?

[Janeba] The role of an organization's reserve fund is being clearly enhanced. It will be, above all, from that fund that the organization will ensure the consequences of all fluctuations in management [hospodareni], including cyclical fluctuations on foreign markets.

[Hoffmann] How will the findings from the experiments be utilized?

[Janeba] The results of the management of the experimenting organizations will be assessed every year. The findings -- both positive and negative -- from the implementation and efficiency of new elements of management will be further applied in the process of perfecting and restructuring the entire economic mechanism and in the management of other organizations.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FIGHT PRODUCTION LOSSES

AU081416 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 86 p 2

[Report on the "Set of CSSR Government Measures for Reducing Losses Resulting From Poor-Quality Production"]

[Text] A few days ago, the CSSR Government approved a Set of Measures for Reducing Losses Due to Poor-Quality Production. [paragraph continues]

Apart from everything else, the set of measures is intended to ensure a differentiated reduction of planned internal losses resulting from poor-quality production so that, beginning with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, they would only include technically and technologically necessary losses in accordance with the standards achievable in science and technology. That is why corresponding conditions will be established in technical and technologically necessary losses in accordance with the standards achievable in science and technology. That is why corresponding conditions will be established in technical and technological preparation, planning, and management of production, and in the equipment of the production base, starting with the year 1987. The economic plans will progressively reduce internal losses resulting from poor-quality production; 30-50 percent of remunerations and bonuses for heads of organizations and for other executive staff responsible for cutting losses resulting from poor-quality production will be linked to the fulfillment of this task.

The State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, in cooperation with other agencies, will fix the method of determining the extent of technical and technologically inevitable losses; this method will consistently proceed from the results of science and technology that can be achieved. According to the specific nature of individual branches and sectors, the technical and technological documentation of products and production will provide for technically and technologically inevitable losses; provisions will be made to prevent the inclusion of losses caused by violations of technological discipline and shortcomings in the preparation, organization, and management of production. There will be provision for proper record-keeping and separate reports on technically and technologically inevitable losses, other internal losses, and losses caused by poor-quality production.

Penalties for losses due to poor-quality production will become stricter: There will be supplementary payments to the state budget in amounts equal to the losses caused by poor-quality production after subtracting those internal losses due to poor-quality production which are treated as part of the internal losses; and also losses arising as a result of the settling of claims for faulty deliveries between individual organizations of a concern will be regarded, as before, as losses due to poor-quality production but will not be included among internal losses. On the basis of requests from trade organizations and other consumers, in the case of deliveries of goods from producers that have a large number of claims and recurring problems with regard to quality, the time for payment of invoices will be prolonged from 14 to 21 days.

Comprehensive analyses of the management of production organizations will analyse the causes of losses due to poor-quality production. The conclusions of these analyses will be applied as significant criteria in evaluating the results of the organizations' economic activities.

It was decreed that consistent use be made of cadre measures, indemnity redress, and disciplinary measures with regard to staff, above all executive staff, who violate technological or working discipline and who permit shipments of poor-quality products, above all those intended for export. There will be no compromises, particularly in cases when poor-quality deliveries are returned from abroad and when they result in the loss of foreign cutomers or other significant losses.

The set of adopted measures requires us to ensure, without delay, that technical control has a real impact on the quality of production. In this context, it is decreed that there be an improvement in the standard of work of initial inspection, so that raw and other materials and components of inferior quality are not accepted for production; and in interoperational inspections to improve the standards of work so as to prevent the results of faulty operations from being passed on for further processing. [paragraph continues]

The final inspection must make sure that the organization does not release for dispatch products of inferior quality. Technical inspection must be complemented by cadres and one with the necessary technical and measuring instruments; one must make sure that it is not dependent on the staff directly managing the production. The duty to report to the prosecution agencies is a constant one, as is the duty of calling to criminal account in cases of false or grossly distorted data on production quality, delivery of faulty products or work, or violations of technical disciplines.

Furthermore, the adopted set of measures also aims at increasing responsibility for the quality of deliveries and for strengthening the position of consumer or purchaser. From 1988 on, the guarantee period for industrial products, especially in engineering and electric engineering, will be prolonged. In this context, the guarantee period for subdeliveries will be harmonized with that for final products and with appropriate basic conditions of delivery. The guarantee period for seasonal industrial goods will be prolonged to 1 year at least.

Deadlines for final settlement of claims between producer and consumer will be reintroduced, as will certain sanctions for nonadherence to these deadlines by the producer. Sanctions for overrunning the deadlines set for settling claims in trade will be paid by the producing reorganization out of the funds set aside for stimulating material interests.

In order to raise the quality of products, no exceptions from the exacting criteria set for the quality of produced goods will be permitted; the same applies to measures for tightening sanctions for losses resulting from poor-quality production and measures for reducing internal losses resulting from poor-quality production.

The state standardization [standardizacie] plan will contain a break-down of tasks for updating technical norms that determine the quality of products and services, in order that we maintain desirable harmony with similar norms abroad.

It was decreed that in the construction sector specific measures be adopted in order to fundamentally improve the quality of work, especially by raising technological discipline and applying material sanctions for violating it.

At the same time, the set of adopted measures charges the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning with further developing -- in cooperation with other agencies and in connection with work on restructuring the system of national economic management -- the system of quality control in Czechoslovak national economy.

AIR DEFENSE TROOP ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

AU112045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Dec 86 p 3

[Jiri Stano article: "The Enemy Would Try in Vain; Guarding Our Skies at the Turn of the Year"]

[Excerpts] The fine white powdered snow revealed dark brown tracks -- some vehicle passed here before us. The tracks led us safely along a field path to a group of well-developed pine trees surrounded on all sides by a high wire fence. A tall steel tower rose above the treetops. [passage omitted] Regular round-the-clock duty in one of the observation towers of our National Air Defense near our western borders consists of 2 hours in the watchtower, called by the soldiers a "butt" ["spacek"], and 2 hours at the instruments on the ground. [passage omitted]

Senior warrant officer Jan Gal, commander of the watchtower's squad (it was he who had made the tracks in the powdered snow), lets us in on professional secrets: "The task is to determine the activities of the enemy in the air at low altitudes that are undetectable by radar, but also the activities of the enemy on the ground. All other air targets, including civil aircraft, are detected by observation and vision. A detected target is reported to a higher command post." [passage omitted]

The complex of military facilities which is now our goal is deep in the country's interior. A small town lies behind us, as do plowed, quiet fields, bordering the pine forest, which have finally been covered by snow. The guard at the gate phones in, and several minutes later I am already sitting in the spacious work room of the commander of the National Air Defense Command troops. Lieutenant-General Engineer Jaroslav Matyas, a pilot for many years, has commanded the steering stick of almost all aircraft used by our Air Force. [passage omitted] I listen to the general's words.

The National Air Defense Command troops consist of signal corps troops, which include above all radar and watchtower units; of the antiaircraft missile troops that means of complexes with various ranges; and of fighter aircraft for low- and high-altitude fights, including helicopters. A part of these troops constitute an alarm system, which begins on the border and includes radar and visual watchtowers; these are deployed all over the state's territory and, as we already know, they constantly observe air activities. [passage omitted]

The troops of the National Air Defense Command, or PVOS troops, are territorial troops who protect the area of the entire Republic within the framework of the unified air defense system of the Warsaw Pact states. Their reports are transmitted to the main command post via an automated system, without a single uttered word. A computer proposes the most efficient action to be taken, and the means of combat also receive their instructions automatically. It need not be stressed that all this takes only several dozen seconds.

Almost daily the Americans make provocation flights along the borders or provokingly fly close up to the border; their altitude is 20,000 meters and they approach the border up to within 5 to 10 km. These advantageous tactics are carried out primarily by SR-71-type strategic reconnaissance aircraft; planes carrying the espionage AWACS system fly daily along our borders, and usually 5-9 military aircraft daringly approach the immediate vicinity of our borders. [passage omitted] One of the reasons for these intentional intrusions [narusovani] is the endeavor to detect the deployment of our air defense means, to set the system into operation, and thus to ascertain its capacity and the speed of our defense. [passage omitted]

One of the people on duty at the turn of the year in the area of the Air Defense Command is Colonel Jiri Sladek, operations officer of a PVOS command post and one of the most experienced -- he has been working in his function for almost 17 years.

His workplace is top secret; we can only say that it contains sources of information which depict the entire air situation in the area of interest beyond the state border and also on our own territory. In fact, the system also aids transport and civil aircraft in emergency situations, as well as sports aircraft which have lost their way and have flown over the border. [passage omitted] The PVOS troops round-the-clock operations is headquartered here as well. Hundreds of situations occur during this time, to which every stage of the system must react in its own way. The operations officer then resolves them with final validity. He chooses a type of solution that would enable the entire alarm system to fulfill its task as a whole and to react in a way which would make the measures correspond to the emerged situation, while simultaneously not uncovering the entire system.

This is enough; more must not be said. Just that all the people involved have families -- their rear, which is courageously fighting with them, which established conditions for them to endure everything, to live as people live, as other working people -- who are creating and ensuring our country's happy future -- live.

To use military language, the fulfillment of measures set by the operations post is carried out by air defense missile troops and by the Air Force. The operations proper against the intruders are carried out by aircraft crews on the alert who can be in the air within minutes.

It was an extremely cold and windy day when we arrived at a military airport near the western border. The runway was windswept, the buildings quiet and at rest. Aircraft prepared to take immediately to the air stood in a row near the area of combat alert. An ordinary day; only the weather conditions make them different. It was an airport housing a PVOS aircraft formation.

The combat alert building is warm and full of good cheer. [passage omitted] We see pilots of the fast MIG-23 high-altitude planes, and of the slower L-39 Albatross planes for low atitudes; the high-altitude crews are dressed in compensation suits, with hermetic helmets in readiness. The most up-to-date communications technology is at hand, as are graphic aids about the adversary whom they could encounter, together with all tactical-technical data and methods of operation. The pilots on combat alert are exclusively pilots first-class, trained for takeoff and combat operations under all weather conditions, day and night. [passage omitted]

Major Dvorak, pilot of a MIG-23, is interested in the activities of an SR-71 reconnaissance plane that regularly flies near the borders and observes our territory. The pilots are familiar with its route; it has a certain circumference and sometimes even touches the borders. If the need should arise, it would be Major Dvorak and his friend Lada who would go into the air against it. [passage omitted]

STROUGAL INSPECTS DAMAGE AT PLANNING COMMISSION

LD092027 Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 9 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak State Planning Commission resumed work yesterday after a two-day disruption caused by a gas explosion near its building last Tuesday.

Premier Lubomir Strougal visited the commission's five-storey building in Central Prague today to inspect the continuing removal of the consequences of the blast, caused by gas leaking through a cracked pipeline about 15 metres from the building.

A part of the commission's staff have been temporarily moved to Interior Ministry premises while work has begun to repair the eastern wing of the building, most severely hit by the explosion and a subsequent fire.

FLOOD ALARM DECLARED IN SOME RIVER AREAS

AU112117 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 January and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 January carry reports on the state of alarm declared on some Czechoslovak rivers.

The 530-word RUDE PRAVO report by "(ZKS), CTK, and ZR," carried on page 1, states that "flood alarm stage three" has been declared in the Orlice River basin for the Rychnov nad Kneznou District, and in the Cidlina River basin for Novy Bydzov and Sany Districts. The Ploucnice River in the Ceska Lipa District is said to have flooded 117 houses and 4 warehouses, and drinking water deliveries have had to be arranged for 5 communities. Stage three was also declared for Karlovy Vary and Louny. The Labe River is said to have flooded the highway from Usti nad Labem to Decin; and the lower areas was complicated by the necessity to "release 238 cubic meters of water from the Nechranice dam; operations in the Usti nad Labem port facilities have been halted," the report adds. In Olomouc, Litovel, and other communities along the Morava River, the report continues, one had to declare "flood alarm stage three"; in Olomouc the river flooded several homes and in Litovel a part of the Tesla enterprise had to be evacuated.

The 300-word CTK report carried by PRAVDA on page 2 states that the Czechoslovak Labe-Odra Shipping Enterprise has had to stop operations, including loading and unloading. The Czechoslovak Danube Shipping Enterprise is continuing operations. The report notes that the level of the Morava River has started to drop, but that "flood alarm stage three" continues to be in effect in the Olomouc District; in Sany, Opolany, and Libice nad Cidlinou Districts; and also in the Podebrady-Plžbec area, where communications have been disrupted by flooding.

NEW MEASURES PLANNED IN CULTURAL SPHERE

AU121239 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 87 p 2

["PK"-signed report: "On the Tasks of Culture and the Arts; Meeting With Journalists on Topical Problems"]

[Text] Prague (Our Correspondent) -- The Monday [5 January] meeting of journalists with Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech SR, was devoted to topical issues of cultural policy this year, when artists' creative unions are preparing their congresses.

In the opening speech, Milan Klusak recalled the appeal of the 17th CPCZ Congress for more active participation in contemporary events. The appeal also concerns cultural-political publications, their influence in culture and the arts, and in asserting socialist criteria of values. The past few years, he said among other things, have shown that socialist culture has a good name and a firm international position. This year, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on the occasion of which a number of celebrations in the USSR and other countries are being planned, will be an opportunity to bring the cultures of the socialist countries closer together.

Deputies of the Minister of Culture Milan Kvasnicka, Jaroslav Beranek, and Josef Svagera, answered journalists' questions. They supplied information about some measures which are being realized or planned, for example, about the Program of Aesthetic Upbringing, investments and reconstructions [rekonstrucke], and cultural exchange with foreign countries, which should be expanded further. At the meeting, it was stressed several times that in culture, too, it is necessary to make more effective use of the resources expended. For example, more extensive cooperation between national committees and social organizations is necessary.

The meeting opened the regular seminar of the members of the club of cultural-political editors, which is held at the beginning of each year at the Roztez Castle near Kutna Hora.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival at Berlin Airport

LD122115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 12 Jan (ADN) -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, arrived Monday evening for an official visit to the GDR. [passage omitted] Many citizens greeted the prime minister of Japan.

Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived from Finland, the first stop on his European tour. Included in his delegation are: Keizo Kimura, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan in the GDR; representatives of the government; and deputies of the lower house and the upper house of Japan. To welcome the prime minister and the other guests, the following were present: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, and Guenter Schabowski. Also there were deputy chairmen of the Council of State Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, and Dr Ernst Meclenburg, and Professor Dr Lothat Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front.

The following were also present: Deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, and Horst Soelle; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; other members of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Beyreuther, Professor Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Professor Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, and Felix Meier; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the GDR Council of State; Dieter Jaeger, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Japan; and other officials.

Arto Tanner, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland in the GDR, was present at the arrival.

The special Japan Air Lines aircraft landed at about 1800. At the gangway, Erich Honecker, together with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Ambassador Dieter Jaeger, were waiting for the Japanese head of government. Erich Honecker warmly welcomed the guest and his wife to the GDR. An Interflug flight attendant handed over flowers. Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed thanks for the reception and introduced the officials accompanying him.

The state flags of the GDR and of Japan were flying at the airport on this wintry evening. At the start of the military ceremonial, the national anthems of the two countries were played. A salute sounded over the airfield. An honor guard of the National People's Army was drawn up, and arms were presented. The commander reported to the Japanese representative with the slogan of the day: "For peace and good cooperation between the GDR and Japan."

Erich Honecker and Yasuhiro Nakasone reviewed the honor guard and saluted the regimental flag together. The other members of the party and state leadership welcomed Yasuhiro Nakasone and his delegation. Diplomats of the Japanese Embassy in the GDR delivered greetings. Warm applause and cheers sounded as Erich Honecker and Yasuhiro Nakasone turned to the Berlin workers.

The statesmen replied in a friendly manner to the greetings of the men, women, and young people who waved to them from the crowd with miniature flags of the two countries bearing the peace dove symbol. A banner bore the words "Warm Welcome to the Representative of the Japanese People."

To renewed applause from the Berliners, Erich Honcker led his guest to the car bearing the standards of the two countries. The two politicians proceeded together through the flag-decked city to the official premises of the Council of State on Marx-Engels Square.

Honecker, Nakasone Hold Talks

LD122319 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jan, (ADN) -- Monday evening Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for a first conversation at the official premises of the Council of State.

Erich Honecker again gave the Japanese head of government a warm welcome. He expressed his conviction that Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to the GDR would be of service to the further development of cooperation beneficial to both sides. At the same time, the GDR Council of State chairman expressed his hope that the exchange of opinions planned for Tuesday would contribute to the promotion of security and trust in the world.

Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed thanks for the warm reception which had been accorded him and his entourage in the GDR. He conveyed the greetings of Emperor Hirohito and of friends both in the government and the opposition parties, as well as in leading Japanese business circles, in particular from Eishiro Saito, chairman of Keidanren, the Japanese employers federation. Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed his conviction that his visit would contribute to deepening cooperation betwen Japan and the GDR. Regardless of differing social orders, their hope for world peace and the thriving of mankind was the same. In Japan, the guest stated, the dynamic development of the GDR was followed with great interest and was highly regarded.

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the greetings conveyed and asked Prime Minister Nakasone to give his regards to Emperor Hirohito and to all friends of the GDR in political parties and business circles, in particular to Chairman Saito.

Present on the GDR side were Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the office of the chairman of the Council of State; Dieter Jaegar, the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan; and Ambassador Herbert Barth, department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present on the Japanese side were Deputy Cabinet Secretary Hideo Watanabe; Keizo Kimura, the Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Ministerial Director Takehiko Nishiyama, department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Hiroshi Fukuda, persona adviser to the prime minister.

The Japanese prime minister signed the visitors book of the State Council chairman. He and Erich Honecker posed for the many German and foreign photographers and television and film cameramen.

When the motorcade arrived from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport outside the seat of the Council of State in Marx-Engels Square, hundreds of citizens gave both statesmen a most cordial welcome. There was applause and cheers when Erich Honecker and Yasuhiro Nakasone alighted from their car. Both thanked the men, women and young people who greeted them with welcoming streamers and slogans for the reception. Banners proclaimed in German and Japanese: Our Good Cooperation Benefits Our Peoples. After his first talk, Erich Honecker accompanied his visitor to the door of his residence to bid him farewell. The Japanese prime minister then drove to his residence, the nearby Palasthotel, which is flying the Japanese flag.

Nakasone Lays Wreath

LD130932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0831 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone laid a wreath at the monument for the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin on Tuesday morning, at the start of the second day of his official visit to the GDR. The guest was accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer and by Dieter Jaeger, ambassador of the GDR in Japan. The wreath of red and white carnations was laid by the end wall of the marble inner room of the memorial. The ribbon bears the inscription: "In honor and remembrance: Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan."

The Japanese statesman and the other personages paused for a minute of remembrance before the eternal flame for the unknown resistance fighter and the unknown soldiers. They bowed in silence. The state flags of the GDR and of Japan flew above the munument.

Official Talks Begin 13 Jan

LD130921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0838 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone began their official talks in Berlin on Tuesday morning. Also taking part are other members of the GDR party and state leadership and personages from the Japanese head of government's entourage.

Erich Honecker welcomed his guest warmly, shortly before 0900 in the foyer of the official premises of the Council of State on Marx-Engels Square, Berlin, and conducted him into the building's reception room.

MEMORIAL RALLY FOR LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG

Honecker Leads Demonstrators

LD111137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0837 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- On Sunday morning the workers of Berlin are holding a militant demonstration at the memorial to socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde to honor the revolutionary legacy of the workers' leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, murdered by the reactionary forces. They are showing their determination to contribute to the further strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace with great efforts in the spirit of these pioneers of the German and the international proletariat.

The column of demonstrators was led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership. Thousands of Berliners lined the route to the memorial to applaud and cheer, showing the close alliance between party and people.

The memorial speech is being delivered by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Axen Speaks at Combat Rally

DW111032 East Berlin Television Service in German 0837 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Speech by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central committee secretary, at a rally in Berlin today, marking the 68th anniversary of the assassination of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg -- live]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear comrades, this powerful combat rally which is held every year by the working people of our capital is deeply rooted in the minds and hearts of many generations and has become one of our people's greatest revolutionary traditions. With the feelings of lasting gratefulness and profound attachment, we are honoring today Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the heroic pioneers of the German and international proletariat.

On 15 January 1919, 68 years ago, Karl and Rosa were brutally and cowardly killed by the henchmen and killers of German imperialism and militarism. The ruling class committed that horrible crime out of fear of the revolution. The bloody genocide in World War I, millions of dead, unprecedented destruction, and hunger and misery made the nations realize that the extermination of man by man is the result of the system of the exploitation of man by man. The German masses were unable and unwilling to continue to live like that.

In November 1918, the people rose to the greatest revolution ever in German history. Their own bitter experiences and the dawn of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia had immensely strengthened the worker class' urge for socialism. The November revolution swept away the bankrupt imperial monarchy. However, the basic problem of the revolution -- the problem of conquering of political power by the worker class -- remained unresolved. The November revolution failed because the struggling German proletariat at the time was lacking its strongest weapon -- the Marxist-Leninist combat party.

That party was founded in the course of the November revolution. In Berlin on 30 and 31 December 1918, under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the revolutionary Marxist vanguard of the German worker class, the Communist Party of Germany, was created. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have done great service to the struggle against militarism, capitalist suppression, and imperialist war. They crowned their imperishable lifework by founding the Communist Party of Germany.

The very idea that the German workers under the leadership of the Communist Party of Germany would put an end once and for all to capitalist exploitation and imperialist war policy was frightening and caused a fatal reaction. Therefore, the two most experienced Communists and tens of thousands of the best sons and daughters of the German worker class were brutally killed. However, dear friends and comrades, the wheel of history could not be turned back.

Our GDR implements the great legacy left by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. The socialist German worker-peasant state is the most beautiful and worthiest memorial of the noble pioneers and martyrs of the proletarian liberation struggle, Karl and Rosa.

Dear comrades, our people owe the founding, strengthening, and flourishing of our socialist fatherland to the Communist Party of Germany, which was founded by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and which was forged by Ernst Thaelmann to become a Marxist-Leninist mass party, and we owe it to our SED. By the merger of the KPD and SPD into the Marxist-Leninist socialist SED under the leadership of Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, that force was created which used the historic chance born from the victory of the Soviet Army over fascism and rightly solved the problem of political power by founding our GDR.

Today our party and its Central Committee, led by Comrade Erich Honecker, who holds up the banner of Liebknecht, Luxemburg, and Thaelmann, continue the glorious, more than a century-old tradition of the German revolutionary worker movement under new historic conditions. We implement Karl's and Rosa's everlasting ideas on the basis of our socialist achievements and with a view to the higher demands of the evolved socialist society.

The citizens of our republic implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress with enthusiasm and energy. The results of 1986 confirm that the policy adopted by the Congress has proved successful in practice. Owing to the consistent implementation of the main task, our socialist society is making solid and dynamic progress. The advantages and superiority of real socialism in our country are developing with growing clearness and effectiveness.

What has become a matter of course for everyone in the socialist GDR, also was a matter of course in 1986 -- full employment and the people's prosperity, social safety and security, the development of education and culture, and the increasing incorportation of the citizense into the daily exercise of power. In 1986, we also made a big step forward to resolve the social problem of housing.

Dear Comrades and friends, on that basis we can optimistically start tackling those tasks which were resolved upon by the (?3d) SED Central Committee meeting and by the GDR People's Chamber. Let us face the challenge in the second year of our 5-year plan at every workplace. In that respect, we are inspired by the words Rosa Luxemburg wrote on 9 December 1918: The socialist society needs men who work with ardor and enthusiasm for the general well-being, ready to make sacrifices, with sympathy for their neighbors, full of courage and [word indistinct] to venture on the most difficult tasks.

Dear Berliners, as the cornerstone of peace and socialism in the center of Europe, the GDR carries the peace banner of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Shortly before his assassination, Karl Liebknecht had stated: The goal of the German and international proletariat is not a peace of the moment or a peace of violence, but a peace of duration and one based on the law.

Dear comrades, those words have much more validity today when a nuclear war touched off by imperialism would spell the end of mankind. As the 11th Party Congress has stated, the preservation, and ensuring of peace remains our most important and urgent concern.

Each day every GDR citizen fulfills our socialist state's duty of peace by doing his best according to the slogan "my place of work is my place of struggle for peace."

Our GDR is consistently continuing its peaceful policy of constructive dialogue and businesslike negotiations as well as mutually advantageous cooperation. With the great disarmament program comprising all types of weapons, and with the proposals on the creation of an international security system, the USSR and the socialist states have given new, vigorous impetuses to the cooperation of an international coalition of common sense. The GDR fully and entirely supports the bold plan submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik for the radical liberation of mankind from any nuclear weapons before the end of the century.

From this rally we also appeal to the U.S. Adminstration to stop immediately its nuclear tests and agree to a nuclear test ban treaty. We corroborate the Warsaw Pact states' proposals on conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Dear comrades, dear friends, dear Berliners, all the noble and great human qualities that are created by the proletariat's liberation struggle were miraculously embodied in Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. That is natural, because by liberating itself from the yoke of capital, the worker class, at the same time, liberates mankind from any form of social exploitation, political and national suppression, and racial discrimination.

Therefore, our party, our people, and our youth are rightly proud of the courageous revolutionaries and really great people Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Their loyalty to socialsim, their revolutionary spirit, their love and attachment to the people, their hatred of the people's enemies are now inspiring every young generation and fill us with enthusiasm for the victory of the ideas of peace and socialism.

Therefore, dear comrades and friends, long live the everlasting legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg! Long live our SED! May our socialist fatherland, the GDR, continue to grow and flourish! Long live peace! [Applause]

Wreath Laying, Anthem End Rally

LD112321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan, (ADN) -- A militant demonstration was held in Berlin on Sunday in honor of the workers' leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, murdered 68 years ago by reactionary forces. The march to the memorial to socialist in Friedrichsfelde was led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; other members of the party and state leadership; and prominent figures from all the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front.

Tens of thousands of workers lined the route and greeted them with warm applause and cheers. Banners reaffirmed the firm relationship of trust between the party and the people and the firm will to staunchly continue the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

As the graves of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the leaders laid wreaths in memory of the unforgotten fighters against imperialism, militarism and war.

In remembrance of the dear departed, the Berliners filed past the memorial in wintry weather. They decorated the monument amid the memorial's flower beds with bouquets and wreaths.

On banners and placards, the workers declared: "In socialist Berlin we are doing what Karl and Rosa fought for," "For a future for mankind," "Continuation of our sound policy," "Dialogue and cooperation between all forces of reason and realism" were the slogans on banners held by the citizens of the "City of Peace" who were in the column of marchers. [passage omitted]

In accordance with tradition, the first to march past were the workers of factories bearing the names of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. On banners one could read: "The Revolutionary Legacy of Karl and Rosa Lives on in Our Deeds for the Strengthening of Our Socialist Republic." The workers of Berlin emphatically stressed their support for the consistently pursued policy of dialogue and cooperation of all forces of reason and realism. "We Are Strengthening Socialism and Thus Are Making our Contribution to the Securing of Peace," the banner said. The Berliners support the proposals of the USSR and the entire socialist community for disarmament in the nuclear as well as the conventional sphere. They demanded "an immediate end to SDI" and "complete abolition of medium-range weapons in Europe."

On this ice-cold winter day, many families with children had joined the march of more than 200,000 demonstrators. The symbol "750 years of Berlin" and the city's heraldic animal were to be seen again and again in the procession, along with the slogan "Long Live Our Berlin, the City of Peace, Capital of the German Workers' and Peasants' State."

The participation of foreign friends and comrades in the impressive rally in Friedrichsfelde was an expression of the united anti-imperialist struggle. Warm greetings were given to emissaries from Sandinist Nicaragua, from Angola and Asian states.

The demonstration ended with a procession by members of combat groups of the working class. With the singing of the "Internationale," the rally in honor of Karl and Rosa, for socialism and peace, ended.

SCHABOWSKI ATTENDS PARTY AKTIV MEETING

AU121826 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jan 87 p 3

[Oswald Meyer, Jochen General report: "Our Berlin at the Anniversary -- A City Full of Life"]

[Excerpts] The tasks of communal policy in the capital city in further implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress were discussed by 1,200 Communists at a bezirk party aktiv meeting on Thursday [8 January]. The meeting was chaired by Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership. It was attended by Klaus Sorgenicht, director of the Central Committee State and Legal Matters Department; party secretaries of residential areas; representatives of other social forces; and bezirk chairmen of friendly parties. [passage omitted]

The pledges to exceed the 1986 national economic plan, accepted by Berliners at the 11th party congress and at the 11th Best Workers Conference, were fulfilled, loyal to the unity of word and deed and with typical Berlin speed, Guenter Schabowski stressed in his concluding speech. [passage omitted]

Our communal policy works not only for the benefit and well-being of the city, but also for the peoples' struggle for survival, Guenter Schabowski emphasized. War or peace -- this is and remains the most important question of our epoch. We Communists are aware of the seriousness of the situation. The survival of mankind is at stake. Safeguarding peace is a protracted struggle, in which it is important to tirelessly form a worldwide phalanx of the forces of reason and realism.

ELECTRONICS MINISTER SPEAKS ON RADIO PROGRAM

DW121000 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 6 January carries a 50-minute recorded "Listeners' Forum" program in which Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electronics, answers listeners' questions about the development of key technologies. Meier begins by describing an overall positive assessment of 1986 as a result of the successful implementation of the directives adopted at the 11th SED Congress. The economic plan was overfulfilled by 623 million marks, including 464 million marks in industrial goods production. Labor productivity was increased by 114 percent, while the production of consumer goods increased by 190 million marks.

Asked about the special importance of microelectronics, Meier said that key technologies are the basis for scientific-technological progress, including in particular electronic data processing, CAD-CAM, automatic flexible production systems, and biotechnology. During the current 5-year plan, "the production of microelectronic components will increase by about 26 percent yearly," the number of basic technologies "will reach approximately 54 in 1990, and 350 new microelectronic components will be available."

Regarding utilization of microelectronics, Meier states that besides CAD-CAM and telecommunication technology, microelectronics plays a key role in the machine-building industry and largely is utilized in shipbuilding, transportation, and agriculture.

Answering a question about plans to develop the Carl Zeiss Jena combine and the Erfurt Microelectronics combine into centers of high technology, the minister says that for the GDR, as a highly developed industrial country, it is imperative to keep up with international developments. That includes mastering basic technologies, such as high-quality optics and laser technology. "We will follow this path together with our partners in the Academy of Sciences, the Universities and technical colleges, basic industry, the machine-building industry, and in close cooperation with the USSR."

Regarding the development of one-four-megabit circuits, Meier explains that they are needed to produce highly integrated circuits, "for instance, with 256 kilobit or one-megabit storage circuits."

Asked whether the GDR will concentrate in the future on personal computers or high-capacity computers, the minister states that computer technology will be used in a variety of fields, not giving priority to the smallest computers or to the large data processing plants.

As to the GDR's international reputation in microelectronics, he says that the GDR is one of the few countries that works independently in that field and that, in close cooperation with the USSR, it is in "the front ranks."

Regarding light-conducting technology, the minister refers to planned investments in the reconstruction and development of telecommunication systems, saying that 300,000 telephone connections are to be installed by 1990, including 100,000 in Berlin. Drawing attention to the importance of fiber technology, he emphasizes that its utilization can save valuable metal like copper and lead and remarkably increase labor productivity.

Asked again about the cooperation with the USSR, the minister sums up: "Our development is unthinkable without cooperation with the USSR". In that connection, he refers to the joint development of consumer goods, the exchange of equipment, microelectronic components, and plants within the framework of long-term trade agreements.

LABOR ACHIEVEMENT STATISTICS FOR 1986 PUBLISHED

AU091106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- In implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the further shaping of the developed socialist society and in implementing the economic strategy designed by this congress, in 1986 the GDR's working people achieved the highest performances to date in production and efficiency. According to preliminary statistical data, produced national income increased by 4.3 percent. The growth exclusively was achieved by increasing labor productivity while, at the same time, reducing unit input.

In industry, labor productivity rose by 8.8 percent; net production increased by 8.5 percent; and industrial goods production went up by 4.3 percent.

Costs were reduced by 1.7 percent.

Widespread application of the key technologies and of scientific-technological top achievements contributed considerably to the favorable balance of goods and services of the first year of the 5-year plan. With the production of 10,318 personal computers in excess of the plan, the Soemmerda office machinery producers fulfilled their pledges with honors. Production of personal and office computers rose by 148 percent in comparison with 1985. The microelectronic basis for the national economy purposefully was further expanded. Concerning monolithically integrated circuits, production rose by 28 percent; concerning optoelectronic semi-conductor elements, by 20 percent; and concerning optical fiber cables, production increased 3 and 1/2 tmes.

In the construction sector, labor productivity rose by 7.4 percent and net production by 6.5 percent. Costs were reduced by 1.7 percent.

The GDR's agriculture also reached very good results in 1986. With 46.4 decitons, the highest grain yield per hectare to date was achieved. State procurement of slaughter animals increased by 2.6 percent, that of milk rose by 3.5 percent, and that of eggs went up by 12.5 percent.

In the transportation sector, specific transportation input of the national economy was reduced by 3.8 percent. The performance increase in telephone and telegraph communications amounted to 4.2 percent.

Important improvements in the standard of living went hand in hand with the increase in economic performance. During the past 12 months, 215,690 apartments were newly constructed and modernized. This improved housing conditions for 647,000 citizens. Retail trade turnover rose by 4.1 percent compared with the year before, including a 6-percent increase of industrial goods. Net money income of the population increased by 4.5 percent.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following growth in net production and labor productivity and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved in 1986 compared with 1985:

	Net Production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in Prime Costs
	-- in percent --		
Coal and Energy	7.5	6.8	2.5
Ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	10.8	11.3	2.0
Chemical industry	4.8	5.5	0.3
Electrical engineering, electronics	13.4	13.6	3.6
Heavy machinery and installation construction	8.4	8.8	2.3
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	10.8	11.2	3.2
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	8.0	8.3	1.8
Light industry	4.2	5.4	0.7
Glass and ceramics industry	6.6	7.1	1.7
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuff industry	8.1	8.4	1.4
Geology	8.2	6.0	3.0

Within bezirk-administered industry the following growth of net production and the production of manufactured goods for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net Production	Manufactured Goods for the Population	Reduction in Prime Costs
	-- in percent --		
East Berlin	13.2	6.8	2.3
Cottbus	10.2	7.4	1.8
Dresden	8.4	5.0	2.1
Erfurt	11.8	7.5	2.1
Frankfurt	8.1	9.8	2.2

Gera	12.3	5.6	2.4
Halle	9.7	5.9	2.2
Karl-Marx-Stadt	7.1	4.3	2.1
Leipzig	9.3	3.2	2.0
Magdeburg	11.0	4.8	2.3
Neubrandenburg	8.8	4.0	1.1
Potsdam	8.9	4.0	2.0
Rostock	7.3	7.4	1.2
Schwerin	12.2	9.1	2.0
Suhl	9.8	5.3	2.4

SEVERE WEATHER CAUSES POWER OUTAGES, DELAYS

LD130939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0749 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Stormy winds reaching top speeds of more than 100 kilometers per hour on Monday night led to meter-high snowdrifts on the transport arteries and particularly the highway network of the three northern areas of the GDR.

In the north of the GDR, between 3 and 15 centimeters of new snow fell, and between 1 and 5 centimeters fell elsewhere. In Rostock Bezirk, the snow is 80 centimeters deep. Several local roads in the Rostock and Schwerin areas are temporarily impassible, as, for example, are the districts of Ruegen and Gadebusch. The F96 transit road to the ferry port at Sassnitz and the F105 in Grevesmuehlen Bezirk are only pasable by trucks. Workers of the winter road service, railroad staff and members of the armed organs and of the civil defense, supported by voluntary helpers, are on the job around the clock to guarantee passability on the road and rail network and to ensure passage for rushhour traffic.

During the night, there were a total of 28 disruptions in the energy supply in the medium tension grid as a result of overhead cables being torn down in certain areas. Energy combine repair teams are on the job to repair the damage.

High tides on the coast, which temporarily reached a level of on average 1 and 1/2 meters above normal, receded in the morning hours and no major dangers exist at present. Loading and unloading work in the seaports was considerably impeded and partly halted. Ferry traffic to Denmark and Sweden was temporarily interrupted.

WORKERS' MILITIA CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD092244 Budapest MTI in English 1536 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 9 (MTI) -- On Friday a celebration was held at Budapest's national commandership of the Workers' Militia to mark the 30th anniversary of the body. The event was attended by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The presidium included ambassadors Boris Stukalin of the Soviet Union, Ondrej Durej of Czechoslovakia and Euclides Vazquez Candela of Cuba to Hungary. Present was Georg Folk, envoy counsellor of the GDR Embassy. Karoly Nemeth gave a speech at the celebration.

Nemeth Addresses Ceremony

LD092252 Budapest MTI in English 1545 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 9 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Militia, a central ceremony was held Friday in Budapest. Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, delivered a speech.

"Since its foundation, over the three decades, the Workers' Militia has honestly fulfilled its mission, which was brought about in the fight against the counter-revolution, on the initiative of the party. The founding of the Workers' Militia was one of the major elements of the fight against the counter-revolution, and of socialist consolidation. A characteristic of the situation at the time was that the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, then the establishment of a special security detachment made it possible to quickly suppress the armed counter-revolutionary uprising. However, there was still great uncertainty, and ideological and political chaos. Our enemies did everything possible to prevent the restoration of order, and the launching of producing work. The leadership of the reorganizing party, under Janos Kadar, initiated in January 1957 the arming of workers. The decision was of fundamental importance. It expressed the confidence of the party and the government towards the workers, supplying them with weapons. The by now historical experience of the past three decades proves that the Workers' Militia deserved the confidence.

"We recently again publically considered the 1956 Hungarian counter-revolution, with the events leading up to it, and the experiences of our historicl path. The tragic events were also discussed abroad. Our friends, the progressive people, once again expressed their solidarity, as in the difficult days thirty years ago, and spoke with appreciation of the considerable work and results accomplished by our party and people since then. Several Western bourgeois telecommunication organs, press organs objectively dealt with the development of the past 30 years in their own way, and discussed the country in a realistic tone. But there were other voices. Our enemies, fully disregarding the facts, or distorting them, carried out a propaganda campaign against our socialist system, once again voicing the old slogans, and making efforts to justify the counter-revolution", said Karoly Nemeth. "In this context I consider it important to stress the following: It can be proven beyond all doubt, that a counter-revolution took place in our country, which carried the overthrowing of the people's power on its banner. The provisional Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party correctly pointed out that four closely related reasons led to the outbreak of the counter-revolution: the sectarian-dogmatic policy and the personality cult and its serious consequences, the treason of the revisionist forces within the party, the activization of domestic hostile elements, and the undermining work of international imperialism which supported them.

"This evaluation is valid also from a historical perspective, and modification is unnecessary. The fact that persons who took a stand to correct the errors also became involved in the events does not change the nature of the events. The party has never blamed them for what happened. From the very beginning, it made it clear that it is ready to work together with everyone who has the future of the country at heart, who approve the fundamental socialist goals, and support their realization. It was on this basis that national consensus was established, developed and strengthened in our country", said Karoly Nemeth.

Speaking about the lessons of the Hungarian events which took place three decades ago, the deputy general secretary of the HSWP said:

"A lasting lesson is that there is no other feasible way for the rise of our homeland, the prosperity of our people than socialism, participation in the building of which is equal to serving the national interests. A similar lesson is that safeguarding our national independence and peace, our social and economic development can only be ensured on the side of progress, in close alliance with the socialist countries. Therefore we consider it a cardinal point of our policy to further strengthen our alliance, cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

"In our public-spirited society, the party and the people can overcome all difficulties, and obstacles. Their genuine strength is in cooperation. Together, we anxiously watch over the relation between the party and the masses that is filled with confidence, the country's political stability which is the most important guarantee of the stability of the people's power and the development of the country."

"The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party considers the utilization of the historical experiences and lessons a priority. Breaking from commonplaces, it bravely undertook to seek work out and apply new and constructive solutions in the building, and the practice of socialism. Keeping the changing demands of social development in view, it continues to take the path of renewal of the Leninist spirit. It welcomes constructive initiatives, critically regards its work, and takes a resolute stand against extremes but does not allow itself to be diverted to the left or right."

Speaking of the tasks of socialist building work, Karoly Nemeth pointed out:

"We can look to the future with confidence, for our social and economic bases are solid. The resolution of the HSWP Central Committee in November 1986, provided a good plan of action. Our forces now have to be concentrated in the interest of implementing the yearly national economic plan, which envisages a modest development for this year. However its realization requires better quality and more disciplined work. We have to enforce the strict but just demand, that both the producing units and the workers share the established goods in proportion with their performances. Companies, cooperatives and collectives which produce economic and competitive products that also serve the all-social interest should be given preference. Everything has to be done to reduce loss-making activity, to eliminate the squandering of manpower, material and energy, and to accelerate the transformation of the product pattern. We can halt the deterioration of the economic balance, and create the financial bases of improving the living conditions and of appropriate goods supply only with good quality work, the exploration and utilization of reserves, rational and saving management, and greater organization.

"Peace is an indispensable condition of our progress, similarly to the prosperity of humanity. We thus do everything possible to safeguard it. We progress together with people who, instead of recalling cold war and reviving mistrust, wish to develop reciprocal confidence, who offer peace both in outer space and on earth, and who desire to free humanity from the terror of nuclear death once and for all. We cooperate with everyone who raises their voice against the threat of war, and take a stand for peace and the friendship of the peoples. We fight together with peoples who sincerely do not want the world to reach the dead-end street of the arms race which threatens the existence of humanity, but want to see humanity progress on the road of detente.

"The Soviet Union, the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, offered a particularly expressive example last year of how the major issues of international security should be, and can be, responsibly approached in the nuclear age in a new way, with due self-moderation. All sober, peace-loving forces acknowledge that the countries of the socialist community want to sincerely cooperate with the United States of America and its allies to avert the dangers threatening the world, to establish reciprocal, equal security, and to solve all common major problems that concern humanity.

"The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian People's Republic fully support the flexible proposals of the Soviet Union, and the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty. If due political will, and a readiness for agreement is shown by the United States and the NATO countries, then the proposals provide a good basis for peacefully settling the major issues of our age at the negotiating tables," said Karoly Nemeth in conclusion.

ACZEL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PROGRESS, RENEWAL

LD122338 Budapest MTI in English 2142 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 12 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and chief director of the Social Sciences Institute, visited Godollo Monday. A workers' rally was held in the afternoon in the hall of the Godollo Agricultural Sciences University, with the participation of leaders of the research and development, educational and health institutions, and companies and units, representatives of the workers' collectives of the town, and the party and council workers of the villages in the vicinity of Godollo. In his speech Gyorgy Aczel pointed out:

"We can safeguard results only if we progress, and qualitatively change our life and work. We have to give an answer that creates a perspective to the challenges of world economy as the Central Committee at its session last November. And, as is general today, human beings have a greater role in the implementation of this programme." Gyorgy Aczel said that the country is now in the situation when "we have to step from a high level to a higher one if we do not want to fall behind. The way is for good work to be directed by inner conviction, mobilized intellectual power, wisdom and common thought. Panic, resignation, and cynicism have never been a solution and will not be now," he stressed.

Gyorgy Aczel pointed out that wise thinking, brave acting people who accept rational risks are needed by society. "We need people who do not simply wait for orders, but act independently, in the knowledge of their sure faculty of judgement, and if need be, by undertaking risks.

"This is inconceivable without democracy. Naturally, democracy does not mean a comfortable life", he added, "but a constant appraisal before the public, and at the same time, in a conscious and disciplined way the acceptance of being in a minority, not only the freedom of speech, but respect for and observance of the opinions of others."

The major social-economic changes regularly transform the order of values, frequently causing significant difficulties, said Gyorgy Aczel, then pointed out that work continues to be the central guage of value. [sentence as received] But "working well today no longer simply means working more, producing more, but carrying out work in a wiser manner and more to the purpose... There are backlogs in the organization of work, rather than in professional knowledge", he stressed.

Quality has to figure prominently in work, in everyday life, said Gyorgy Aczel, then added: "We have to fight against an undesirable distorted way of life." In the following he pointed out that "implementation of our fundamental economic programme is a complex process and it also includes culture and education." At the same time, "the most thorough mastering of knowledge, and knowledge itself is only the bases, but as such an indispensable part of shaping correct conduct."

Following he discussed financial incentive, as the most important moving force of work. He stressed that justness of incentive has major importance, and that incentive should be proportionate to the social value of the work realized. He added however, that the interest of peoples is not just to earn more, but to also find fulfillment in their work." [quotation mark as received]

"The arts are to perhaps have an even greater role in acquiring and discovery of values", said Gyorgy Aczel. "I am of the opinion, that the arts and literature of the present day have to take the side of life if they wish to adhere to their vocation for they can serve the future by doing so. We do not expect praise for what now exists, but criticism in the interest of the better possibilities of the future".

Hungary has been in a more difficult position than at present on several occasions. However, the tasks it [words indistinct] now are more complex than ever before. A change, and renewal are indispensable, said Gyorgy Aczel in conclusion.

Urges Meeting Challenges

LD122201 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel addressed a workers rally in Godollo today. Akos Moldovayni reports:

[Moldovayni] Here are the more important topics about which Gyorgy Aczel spoke: the role of culture, education, work culture in the development of the economy; the tasks and possibilities for transforming the way of life; the situation of the humanistic intelligentsia and how it should contribute to the revitalization of the economy. Regarding the past 30 years and the present situation, here is what he said:

[Begin Aczel recording] These 30 years brought about an enormous advance and brought about for us all the problems of advance, problems worthy of man. In my opinion our people are able, with a big social joining of forces and with the improvement of leadership at every level, to compensate for this, not in a year, but starting from today to compensate for a great deal of it in a few years and to speed its development.

We have the objective possibility not only for Hungary to keep abreast but also, by changing step, to work better and in a different way; that is, to catch up. We have the objective possibility to answer the world's challenge. It is my conviction that we have all the possibilities, and with this in Hungary not only the life of the individual, of the whole community, but also of the people and the nation, the life of an advancing people and nation, can become easier and better and more worthy of a socialist human being. [end recording]

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES' COUNCIL MEETING

AU121500 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Dec 86 pp 1, 7

['Hazafi'-signed report on the session of the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives held on 22 December: "Cooperative Industry Is Developing Dynamically -- Machine Industry Production Exceeds the Average -- Capitalist Exports Are 12-13 Percent Higher -- The National Council of Industrial Cooperatives Held a Meeting"]

[Excerpts] The industrial cooperatives' production is expected to reach 104 billion forints in 1986, a 14-percent increase in current prices. [passage omitted]

Among the industrial cooperatives, development exceeding the average was attained by cooperatives in the machine industry and the chemical industry light industry cooperatives developed only slightly.

The industrial cooperatives sell one-quarter of their goods on foreign markets. A favorable development is that, compared to the planned 5-7-percent increase, the capitalist export has increased by 12-13 percent. The allowances of the export development competition system and the wage preferences based on individual evaluation and affecting 50 cooperatives have all contributed to this increase. The capitalist exports of the machine industry considerably exceed the average. [passage omitted]

Production in the cooperatives belonging to the construction industry will exceed that of last year by 16 percent in current prices. [passage omitted]

The industrial cooperatives employed 260,000 people in 1986, an increase of 1-2 percent as opposed to the planned reduction. There is a considerable reduction in the case of traditional cooperatives; in the case of small cooperatives, the increase exceeds 80 percent. The fact that 40 cooperatives from among the traditional ones have reorganized into small cooperatives and that more than 300 new, small cooperatives emerged in 1986 has contributed to the development in the cooperatives' staff. [passage omitted]

For 1987 the industrial cooperatives have set a production plan exceeding 110 billion forints. Some 75 percent of this sum will be produced by the cooperatives belonging to industry, production worth 85 billion forints. [passage omitted]

The most important task facing the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives is to increase exports by 9-10 percent. [passage omitted]

SPOKESMAN BANYASZ GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 3 JAN

AU121220 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Press conference held by Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz on 3 January Council of Ministers session]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] NEPSZAVA correspondent: Will the better utilization of worktime remain a long-term government program?

Banyasz: Yes, it will definitely remain so. [passage omitted] At present we can show our patriotism above all by producing goods that sell well and by aiming for a high standard of intellectual performance. Our national pride should reflect and demonstrate this, that is, the prestige of the Hungarian trademark! [passage omitted]

The Councillors Office of the Council of Ministers issued a new measure effective 1 January. This measure aims at getting the councils to carry out their work more simply, rapidly, and more efficiently, and to enable the citizens to take care of their personal affairs even after working hours. Councils may receive clients from 0800 to 1830 on Wednesday and one other day of the week, and from 0800 to 1200 on Saturday. In the future, many matters will be dealt with immediately if possible, or within 3 to 8 days at the most, but the absolute deadline will be one month. I must add, of course, that it will depend on the citizens as well whether opportunities will be used after working hours everywhere. [passage omitted]

A staff member of MAGYAR HIRLAP asked: What is the opinion of the Council of Ministers about the semi-official government paper?

Banyasz: [passage omitted] The government has asked the MAGYAR HIRLAP editorial staff to increase its readiness for debate, adopt a more resolute stance against the damaging and bureaucratic phenomena that hinder the activity of state administraton, and continue to deliberately strengthen the special character of the paper. Before measures are issued, the paper should boldly hold public debates and help, through readers' letters, articles, and reports, to establish the flow of the so-called feedback process, that is, the process by which the decisionmaking forums may have a better insight into various matters and greater information on them. The majority of MAGYAR HIRLAP readers are employed either in state administration or on councils. Due to the decentralized way of governing, most of the council work directly concerning the population is now in the hands of local councils. Therefore, the editorial staff will act correctly if the subjects for publication reflect an ever increasing spectrum of life. It must also be noted that the opinion of the semi-official government paper is taken seriously even abroad. Thus, it is useful if the paper -- in fulfilling the principles of our information policy -- paints a picture with honesty, accuracy, and authenticity above all aspects of the country's economic, social, and political processes. [passage omitted]

REPORT ON DEATH, HISTORY OF TU OFFICIAL BRUTYO

LD1219414 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 12 (MTI) -- Janos Brutyo, prominent personality of the Hungarian working class movement, member of the HSWP Central Committee and retired president of the Central Control Committee of the HSWP, member of the Central Council of Hugarian Trade Unions, National Assembly deputy, died January 10, 1987, following a prolonged illness.

Janos Brutyo was born in Mako on November 20, 1911. From the age of 12 he worked as an agricultural day-labourer. He then became a skilled carpenter. He worked in Budapest as a construction worker from 1932. In 1933 he joined the Building Industry Trade Union, and soon became a member of the leadership of the carpenter section. He was elected to the Central Leadership Committee of the Building Workers' Trade Union (MEMOSZ) in 1936.

Following liberation, Janos Brutyo participated in organizing the Communist Party. From 1946 he worked as party secretary of a district, and from 1947 in the Organization Department of the party. From 1950 he was deputy general secretary of MEMOSZ. Between 1951 and 1955 he was deputy minister of construction, from 1955 president, and later general secretary of the Trade Union of Building Workers. From 1959 to 1965, Janos Brutyo was general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. He was president of the Central Control Committee of the HSWP from 1966 to 1982, when he retired. From 1958 he was National Assembly deputy. In 1961 he became a member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

EFFORTS TO COPE WITH PROBLEMS OF SEVERE WEATHER

LD122230 Budapest MTI in English 2116 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 12 (MTI) -- As reported, heavy snowfall and extremely cold temperature caused serious problems in transport throughout Hungary. Monday at noon, the temperature in Budapest was a record -17.4 degrees centigrade, 10 degrees lower than the 100-year average for January 12. The thickness of snow is 20-50 centimetres throughout the country.

Border traffic is still closed in Hegyeshalom, Sopron, Tornyosnemeti, Vamosszabadi, and Rajka. Passengers trapped in the frontier stations are receiving hot meals.

The National Inter-Ministerial Coordinative Operative Commission is assisted by local coordinative commissions formed throughout the country during the day. Efforts are made to clear the roads in 60-70 kilometre winds with the help of the army. As representatives of the coordinative committee stated in the special news programme broadcast Monday evening on Hungarian television, life-saving and the transport of patients requiring urgent treatment and the food supply of the population takes priority. "Milk and meat trains" are organized to assure replacement. Deliveries to settlements cut off from transport are reached with military vehicles.

Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, said in the special news programme that troops of the Southern Soviet Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary are providing assistance in the difficult situation.

A press conference was also held Monday by Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. He said that in spite of the extreme cold, evergy supply is assured at present. The daily natural gas consumption on Monday surpassed 50 million cubic metres, which is double the usual amount. Half the amount was provided domestically. 12 million cubic metres were used from the gas storage units, and 13 million cubic metres of gas arrived, according to plan, from the Soviet Union. There are no serious problems in electric energy supply, although the lines were damaged in several areas by the weather. There are sufficient amounts of solid combustibles, the coal reserves of power plants surpass one million tons, and the stocks of the population are double the amount of last year.

Electric energy imported from the socialist countries is arriving as planned. Such import is of major importance as the existing energy reserves are continuously being utilized due to the extreme cold. Should there be any delay in import there are not reserves for replacement. The energy supply of the most important industrial consumers would then have to be restricted, as the fundamental principle is to provide the energy supply of the population.

Only 60-70 per cent of the workers of the Budapest industrial companies were able to start work on time, however, their number stood at 90-95 per cent by mid-morning. There were companies in the provinces where 60 percent of the workers could not reach their workplaces.

Industrial Production Stops

LD131351 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1300 GMT on 13 January 1987 devotes this entire 5-minute bulletin to reports of the severe weather. With record low temperatures being registered all over the country, production has been suspended in several major industrial enterprises until Thursday. The Gagarin power station in Visonta, in north Hungary, has been forced to cut its output to 50 MW because the coal it burns has frozen solid. In the nearby open-cast Thorez coal mine which supplies the power station, production is patchy because coal freezes onto the conveyor belts.

The radio meanwhile is broadcasting messages to soldiers on leave, who are unable to reach their units because of the snow, to get in contact with the regional army headquarters or police stations.

The radio states that many schools have been closed, performances in a number of theaters have been cancelled, and an ice hockey match in Budapest has had to be postponed because of the weather.

1987 GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

LD122136 Budapest MTI in English 1908 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 12 (MTI) -- Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Zoltan Gombocz of Hungary and Dietrich Lemke of the GDR signed the bilateral goods exchange protocol for 1987, Monday in Budapest. Present at the ceremony was Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Hungary. The protocol, signed on the basis of the long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-1990, envisages goods exchange worth more than 1,800 million roubles.

Engineering industry products are to figure prominently in reciprocal turnover, with a 59 percent share in Hungarian export, and 64 per cent in import. Assembling and designing services provided by Hungarian partners to investment and reconstruction activity in the priority energetic objects of the GDR will also be considerable. The GDR is to deliver more than 10,000 lorries and small buses, and 35,000 Wartburg and Trabant cars, and some 30,000 motor-bicycles and motor-scooters. Reciprocal deliveries of basic and raw materials, and chemical products is to continue. The agreement also envisages the import of GDR consumption goods in demand, which include electric household machines, entertainment electronic items, and colour television sets.

The protocol stipulates the goods deliveries from many-sided and bilateral specialization and cooperation. Some 25 per cent of goods turnover is realized on the basis of signed and prolonged cooperation agreements.

The most important with respect to volume and priority is cooperation in the vehicle industry, and the production of agricultural machines and component parts.

PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DRA 11 JAN

LD121847 Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- Invited by the Afghan National Patriotic Front, a delegation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, headed by Vice-President Gyula Papp, left for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on Sunday to attend the 2nd congress of the organization.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN TALKS -- An Ethiopian party delegation led by Teka Tulu, alternate member of the Politburo of the Ethiopian Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Revision Committee, traveled through Budapest. Imre Somogyi, secretary of the Central Control Committee of the MSZMP, held talks with the delegation and they informed each other about the situation and tasks of the two parties and the major experiences attained so far in socialist construction. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Dec 86 p 5 AU]

SZUROS VISITS PROVINCE -- Matyar Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has paid a visit to Somogy County. He was received at Kaposcvar by Imre Klenovics, first secretary of the county party committee, and Istvan Gyenesei, chairman of the county council, who briefed him on county affairs. Szuros toured the Kaposgep enterprise and concluded his visit at a meeting of the aktiv of the MSZMP Education Department, where he talked about current foreign and domestic issues. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Dec 86 p 4 AU]

PCF OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT -- MTI -- At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Roland Leroy, member of the PCF Politburo and director of L'HUMANITE, spent his holiday in Hungary between 27 December and 4 January and left Hungary on 5 January. He was received by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP. He met Gyorgi Aczel, member of the Politburo, and they discussed current issues in the international workers' movement and the activity and tasks of the MSZMP and the PCF. Leroy held talks with Gabor Borbely, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG, and they discussed cooperation between the two newspapers. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jan 87 p 5 AU]

ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE -- Budapest, January 12 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautman, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, received Tibor Ujvari, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is to leave for his post shortly. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1551 GMT 12 Jan 87 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- Budapest, January 12 (MIT) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, received Imre Komives, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to Switzerland, who is to leave for his post shortly. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1554 GMT 12 Jan 87 LD]

WORLD MEDIA NOTE IMPORTANCE OF JARUZELSKI TRIP

LD122346 Warsaw PAP in English 2302 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 12 -- World mass media carried today extensive reports and commentaries on Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Rome and the Vatican. First commentaries stressed its significance for East-West relations and said it reflected the final overcoming of the international isolation imposed on Poland by some governments five years ago. The meeting of the president of the Council of State with the Pope, to be held on Tuesday, is expected with interest.

The AVANTI daily, the organ of the Italian Socialist Party, said that Italian-Polish talks would constitute a further step in the dialogue started by Italy with Eastern states.

American observers point out that the visit has a fundamental significance for the development of cooperation between Poland and the West. The Paris daily LIBERATION expressed an opinion that the visit would constitute a significant step in developing East-West relations and strengthening detente on the European continent.

Numerous commentaries by French radio expressed an opinion that the Polish leader's visit to Italy was tantamount to the final overcoming of the isolation some Western states tried to maintain around Poland.

TANJUG news agency says that Italian official circles considered Jaruzelski's visit as significant, for it helped improve East-West relations and marked a definite opening towards Poland which in the recent years suffered huge economic losses following the economic boycott on the part of the West.

CRAXI INTERVIEWED ON EVE OF JARUZELSKI'S VISIT

AU122123 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10/11 Jan 87 p 6

[Interview given in Rome by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to ZYCIE WARSZAWY special Rome correspondent Zdzislaw Morawski: "Encouraging Dialogue and Cooperation" -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Morawski] The latest years have been a period of considerable tension in East-West relations. On the basis of your own expierence and Italy's, do you think that countries like Poland and Italy, that are not powers, can help overcome this tension.

[Craxi] Of course. Although there has been tension in East-West relations, dialogue has generally remained open as far as the concrete reality in Europe, Eastern and Western Europe, is concerned, and there has been no absence of a constructive desire to cooperate. There have been difficulties -- particularly concerning Poland -- that are in the process of being overcome, but we want the situation to develop in a way that encourages further progress in this dialogue and cooperation. Within its alliances, Italy is playing an energetic role for the sake of peace, negotiations, and a stronger climate of understanding and confidence so that armaments may be reduced and new possibilities of all types of exchange in all spheres opened. I believe Poland desires the same within the framework of its alliances. The role of countries like Italy and Poland is not secondary as long as these countries are determined to strengthen their role.

I believe we want to work for a peaceful future which is essential for our development, further transformations, and new social achievements and liberties.

[Morawski] For at least 2 decades, Italy has conducted, and I believe is still conducting, a more open economic policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries than some other EEC countries. How do you view the results and prospects of this policy?

[Craxi] Everything is difficult, but also exceedingly important. Western Europe should increase its readiness to cooperate with Eastern Europe and should open itself to such cooperation more and more. It is essential to reduce the lack of confidence and fear. For this cooperation will be an important factor of progress and change. We hold the view that one must act with conviction in order to overcome the antagonism between various systems. The Italian Government is conducting an energetic policy vis-a-vis Eastern European countries and the USSR. We note a number of positive results, even if much still remains to be done. We will stubbornly implement such a policy and line of conduct, and see to it that a rise in commitment to cooperation covers the whole of Europe. This is where the essential road of peace leads. That is the future which must never be lost.

[Morawski] How do you view the state of our relations on the eve of the PPR State Council chairman's visit to Italy?

[Craxi] The friendship between Italy and Poland is centuries old. It has its roots in national sentiment. Italian reaction toward the development of the domestic situation in Poland has always been lively, emotional, and full of commitment. The reasons for this state of things are deep, but they are not instrumental, [as published] as one might sometimes polemize. We feel great friendship toward Poland. And in such a spirit of friendship, we will receive, in Rome, Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, whom I will meet for the second time, convinced that this will encourage the strengthening and development of peace and cooperation between our two countries.

NHK INTERVIEWS JARUZELSKI ON NAKASONE VISIT

OW130117 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 12 Jan 87

[From "News Center 9" program: Interview with Wojciech Jaruzelsi, chairman of the Polish Council of State, by correspondent Kashiwabara; Kashiwabara asks questions in Japanese and Jaruzelski answers in Polish, with Japanese translation provided in subtitles; the following is from the Japanese; time and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kashiwabara] I think prime Minister Nakasone's forthcoming visit to Poland will have a great significance for future relations between Poland and Japan. What expectation does Poland have from Japan in the political and economic fields?

[Jaruzelski] I would like to exchange broad views with Prime Minister Nakasone to deepen cooperative relations in various fields. Japan is an economic power, and our country is no match for her. However, Poland is rich in natural resources and has many skilled workers. It also has a developed industry. I am convinced that our country will be able to become a useful partner for Japan. The two countries can use each other to their mutual benefit, can they not?

Regarding the political field, I would like to exchange views with the prime minister on the international situation. Such talks would be useful for detente. I hope the two countries will strive for peace.

[Kashiwabara] U.S. economic sanctions are still continuing, and Poland has foreign debts exceeding $30 billion. I would like to hear your views on this matter.

[Jaruzelski] As you just pointed out, foreign debts are actually our heavy burden. However, whenever we discuss this debt issue, we eventually face a contradiction. Could a penniless debtor nation repay debts to a creditor nation? Putting the screw on a debtor nation produces no money. On the contrary, would it not be better for a creditor nation to assist the debtor nation in order to have its loans repaid? Both countries can benefit by acting this way. I am sorry there is little understanding in this respect. This consequently has delayed our country's economic development.

Currently, we see progress in improving our relations with the United States. We had confidence in U.S. pragmatism. We believe that pragmatism would influence political and economic relations between the two countries. Narrow-minded ideology will produce nothing. Working-level administrative contracts have already begun to improve relations, and I expect they will be further expanded and developed.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS SEND TELEGRAM TO SAKHAROV

AU130902 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2151 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw -- Today 38 Polish opposition members sent a greetings telegram to the Soviet civil rights activist Andrey Sakharov, who has returned to Moscow from exile. The letter is signed by, among others, Lech Walesa, Zbigniew Bujak, Jacek Kuron, and Adam Michnik.

Sakharov's voice, the message says, is proof of the fact that understanding between Poles and Russians is possible. It is based on the belief in the sovereign right of the proples and of man himself.

ACADEMIC DISCUSSES NEW CONSULTATIVE BODY

PM130957 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 86 pp 1-2

[Interview with Professor Zdzislaw Cackowski, member of the Consultative Council under the chairman of the Council of State, by SZTANDAR LUDU correspondent Waldemar Piasecki; date, place not given]

[Text] [Piasecki] Professor, you are the only representative of our region invited to sit on the Consultative Council, whose creation was discussed for a long time. Our readers would doubtless wish to know how the composition of that body came to be decided.

[Cackowski] As you have said, I received an invitation to sit on the council. The invitation came from Chairman of the Council of State Wojceich Jaruzelski. I neither wish nor consider myself competent to analyze the criteria that governed the appointment of candidates. I can only note -- and this is confirmed by close scrutiny of the council's composition -- that it constitutes a forum comprising a variety of worldviews and political orientations, of different standpoints and ideas.

[Piasecki] The inaugural session lasted much longer than expected. What was the reason for that?

[Cackowski] It was because of the tendency -- natural in such circumstances -- for everyone to put forward their views and also, to a lesser extent, because of procedural considerations. For example, even the name to be given to the forum was the subject of debate.

[Piasecki] That question belongs, as it were, to the procedural level. What about the substance of the debate?

[Cackowski] Of the nearly 60 persons attending, more than 30 took the floor. They reviewed the whole spectrum of the country's major issues. I must admit that the speakers were not original: The topics they raised are already familiar to us all through press debates and other forms of public statement. And so we heard about the general public's morale, politics, democracy, and economic issues.

[Piasecki] The creation of the council can be perceived in the context of the relationship between the authorities and society...

[Cackowski] I would say that we could formulate the following assessment: It is an attempt to offer more opportunities of influencing the state's policy to those forces that, until now, have not voiced their opinions within the framework of official institutional structures. I also draw another important conclusion from it: The process of shaping the system of socialist democracy is not yet finished. It has not become a dogma that is not open to improvement.

[Piasecki] In one interview you gave to our paper you described the process of giving wider access to positions of authority to a variety of social forces as "extending socialism." Is the creation of the Consultative Council an example of such a process?

[Cackowski] Yes. It is necessary to offer wider access to power and more influence over those in positions of authority to a variety of social forces representing diverse ideological and political attitudes if we are to remain sensitive to the common interest of our nation, our state, and our society. Given, of course, the obvious assumption that all forces interested in exerting that kind of influence wish to do so within the existing constitutional provisions.

The widening of the range of freedom and democracy in the political arena should be accompanied by the introduction of these elements also in the field of production. The hard-won prizes of democracy and freedom should be defended not only by reasoning but also by efficient economic management. Inefficient economic management will lead to the collapse of every structure.

[Piasecki] Professor, did you take the floor during the council's inaugural session? If so, what did you speak about?

[Cackowski] Yes, I did take the floor. Among other things, I expressed my opinion that it is more important for Poles to reach a practical agreement than to come to understand one another. What did I mean? You can hardly expect a devout Catholic to understand a militant atheist, and vice versa. Their positions are worlds apart and the likelihood of their understanding one another is minimal. [paragraph continues]

But if the Polish people find something to which they can apply their hands and their minds, then they can come to an agreement about their plan of action. This way is more useful and more desirable in its pragmatism than any attempts at "converting" one another. This is precisely what I understand by practical agreement. Such an agreement is what Poland needs most today! Through such an agreement we can gradually take steps toward a mutual understanding. But not the other way round.

I also referred in my speech to an earlier address in which an appeal was made for all Poles to become united as soldiers capable of fighting. It was, of course, meant metaphorically. I noted that getting all Poles to unite in order to fight has been a fairly easy task in the past and remains just as easy today. On the other hand, it is much more difficult to get us to unite in creative labor. The level at which we reach a consensus about starting to fight has always been that of emotional responses and simplistic interpretations of the given situation, with all the existing differences firmly smoothed over, whereas what we need is to build and shape our reality by making use of these very differences and to apply to it our intellectual powers instead of our emotions.

[Piasecki] What are your plans in connection with your participation in the council?

[Cackowski] Well, it certainly will not cause any great changes either in my personal life or academic career (nor, presumably, will it alter the plans of any of my colleagues in the council). I treat the invitation to join that body as a kind of very special obligation and I hope that I can lend my hand and my brain to assist in a good cause.

[Piasecki] Thank you.

STRAIN ON ENERGY SYSTEM CAUSES POWER SHORTAGES

LD121332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] A very difficult energy supply situation has been dominant since the early hours of the morning. On the one hand, the continuing low temperature makes difficult the work of power stations, especially those fired by brown coal from open-cast mines, and on the other, causes a further increase in the demand for electric energy. In association with this, the 20th scale of supply, and during the night, the 16th scale of supply [stopien zasilania], were introduced.

This means that in certain regions of the country, the energy current is being cut off or may be cut off. This pertains to both industry and to the general population. So, despite the earlier assurances from energy workers, winter has forced the first concessions of the year upon them. The good work of the whole national thermal energy supply system merits attention. Disturbances in the supply of steam to radiators or lack of warm water are the result of local breakdowns in the pipe network.

MINIMUM WAGE RAISED; ELECTRICITY USE LIMITED

LD122121 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The government Presidium has been in session. Proposed changes in social benefits were examined. A draft law was adopted concerning the rise of pensions and old-age pensions in this year and next and changing some pension regulations. The increase of a base for stating the pensions will be carried out in two states.

The government presidium adopted a draft resolution by the Council of Ministers concerning the minimum wage in socialized work enterprises. As of 1 January 1987, it has been raised from Z5,400 to Z7,000.

The Presidium also acquainted itself with a report by ministers of mining and power industry and of transport on the country's current power and transport situation. Due to low temperatures limits have been introduced on the use of electricity. It was considered necessary to increase the speed of unloading freight cars, especially those carrying coal. Recognition and thanks to power and transport workers for their devoted work was expressed. The government Presidium appealed to all customers for the greatest possible energy savings.

WARSAW OFFICIALS INSPECT AREAS HIT BY WINTER

LD120451 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] The leadership of the authorities of Warsaw -- The first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, Janusz Kubasiewicz, the chairman of the capital's People's Council, Mieczyslaw Szostek; and the mayor, Herzy Boleslawski -- yesterday visited those people on whose work we depend for overcoming the urban winter difficulties. The overview of the capital began with the Gdansk railway station, where a fire broke out on Saturday evening [10 January] in unclarified circumstances. Part of the ancillary facilities were burned. The station should start normal work beginning today. No one was hurt during the fire. Its causes are being investigated by a commission.

The stewards of the capital also visited the Siekierki Electrothermal Power Station, where they observed work in progress on unloading wagons of coal. Siekierki is working normally and inhabitants of the Ochota and Mokotow districts have no cause for greater concern, at least for now. Janusz Kubasiewicz, Jerzy Szostek, and Jerzy Boleslawski were also present at repair work on the water main on Kasprzak Street.

GWIAZDA CHAIRS SESSION ON DEBT REPAYMENT

LD092246 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 9 -- The Presidium of the Government Committee for Economic Relations With Countries Abroad today reviewed the conditions for pursuing Poland's payment policy in 1987 and by the end of the current five-year economic period. The session was chaired by Vice-Premier Wladyslw Gwiazda.

The Presidium stated it is necessary to shape payment turnover so as to make it possible to reach the objectives of the strategy of Poland's socio-economic development laid down by the 10th PUWP Congress.

Head of the Government Planning Commission Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda took part in the session.

PZPR IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD091958 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 9 -- The PUWP CC Ideological Commission held its inaugural meeting here today, chaired by PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

The Ideological Commission, as other PUWP CC Subject commissions, is an auxiliary body of the Central Committee, it fulfills an advisory and opinion giving role, it enables its members to cocreate the views of party members, to convey the views of party members and interested circles.

Among the commission's tasks written down in the rules of its work adopted during today's meeting is to make reviews, analyses and evaluations of the implementation of resolutions adopted by the congress, the PUWP CC and the Political Bureau, working out motions and preparing materials and proposals for CC plenary meetings.

Proposed topics for this year's meetings of the commission deal, among others, with the shaping of party members' attitudes and the party's influence in the society, cooperation with the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party in some spheres of ideological activities, working out directions and forms of the party's educational activities, its publishing activities, and, first of all, regular evaluation of the implementation of ideological goals and tasks outlined by the 10th PUWP Congress.

BRIEFS

NEW COMPUTER SOFTWARE -- Warsaw, Jan 12 -- Polish experts have designed the software and are supervising the application of an electronic control system for the Japanese company "Graphica Computer". A team of experts from the Szczecin Technical University, led by Jerzy Soldek, have developed a system of electronic control for computer graphics, image processing, data research, and computer-assisted design and production. The 30,000 dollar deal has resulted in highly universal software compatible with different kinds of computers, and has the additional asset of easy data access. The Szczecin experts have already received fresh promising Japanese orders for software, with the "Integra" Company providing them with a 20,000 dollar worth of computer hardware to be used for a data system to control and monitor production and laboratory research, a big enough investment to augur more Japanese orders to come along. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 12 Jan 87 LD]

RECEPTION OF NEW ENVOYS -- Warsaw, Jan 12 -- Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today Tadeusz Strulak, Poland's new ambassador, permanent representative at the U.N. office and other international organizations in Vienna, head of the Polish delegation for the Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Also, today, Barcikowski received Poland's newly appointed ambassador to Afghanistan Edward Poradko. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2136 GMT 12 Jan 87 LD]

PRESIDENT NORODOM SIHANOUK PAYS GOOD-WILL VISIT

Welcomed by Enache, Totu

AU082017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/1/1987 -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk arrived in Bucharest in the evening of January 8 for a friendly visit to Romania, upon the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The guest was welcomed at Otopeni Airport by Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and other officials.

Holds Talks With Ceausescu

AU121945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/1/1987 -- Monday President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu met President Norodom Sihanouk of the Democratic Kampuchea, who is paying a good-will visit to Romania together with Princess Monique Sihanouk.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a warm salute to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk and welcomed them in Bucharest. At the same time the Romanian president expressed the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Kampuchea, to strengthening the collaboration and understanding among nations.

Thanking for the invitation to visit Romania, President Norodom Sihanouk expressed satisfaction at meeting and talking again with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The president of Democratic Kampuchea laid stress on the high international prestige enjoyed by the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the initiatives and actions the Romanian head of state devoted to the assertion of the policy of understanding and collaboration among nations, to solving the great problems of the contemporary world in the interest of all the peoples, of the cause of peace throughout the world.

During the talks held on the occasion Prince Norodom Sihanouk presented the situation in Democratic Kampuchea, bringing to the fore the preoccupation of the national-coalition government with joining all the political and social forces in the struggle to gain independence, for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the country and to ensure the Kampuchean people's right to decide freely its future. The guest addressed most vivid thanks for the support and solidarity proved by the Romanian people, by Socialist Romania with the struggle of the Kampuchean people for an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted on the occasion Romanian's stance on this issue, showing that everything has to be done for a political, negotiated settlement of the situation in Kampuchea, in the interest of the Kampuchean people and in that of all the countries and peoples in the zone, of the cause of peace and understanding the region and throughout the world.

In the context the Romanian president pointed out the need for a wide national reconciliation to be attained among all the forces in Kampuchea, for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from that country and for conditions to be created so that the Kampuchean people may solve by itself its domestic problems, free from any foreign interference.

Also during the talks President Nicolae Ceausescu presented Romania's preoccupations and actions for the implementation of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all the litigious issues, for a firm promotion of the policy of peace, security and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, continued the exchange of views with President Norodom Sihanouk of the Democratic Kampuchea, on a series of problems of joint interest, during luncheon.

The talks and luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DANISH PARTY DELEGATION

AU122041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/1/87 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on Monday the delegation of the Socialist People's Party [SPP] of Denmark, headed by Gert Petersen, chairman of the party, who pay a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview they stressed the good relations extant between the two parties expressing the wish to act in future as well for the expansion of those relations in the interests of promoting the upward course of the Romanian-Danish relations, of strengthening the friendship between the two countries and peoples, of collaboration and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The exchange of views on matters of international life highlighted the two parties' concern over the worsening of the political situation in Europe and on a world plane, especially as a result of the continuation of the arms race, nuclear above all, of the mounting danger of a nuclear war that would lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet.

It was stressed that under the circumstances the efforts ought to be intensified of all peoples, of the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, of public opinion for halting the dangerous course of events, for real measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, as well as of conventional disarmament, for the promotion of new inter-state relations, relying upon the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs.

In this context, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the outstanding role and responsibility incumbent upon Europe, upon all European states, irrespective of size, social system or allegiance to military alliances, in the settlement of the complex issues of international life, in the first place in the achievement of disarmament and securing of peace, in strengthening the collaboration and cooperation among all peoples of the world. He stressed that the most urgent problem now was the cessation of the emplacement of new nuclear weapons in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place, the achievement of adequate accords, conducive to the elimination of the medium-range missiles from the continent and to a substantive reduction of conventional weapons.

This requires the sustained participation of all peoples and political forces in Europe in order to induce a passage to negotiations and concrete results on the path to disarmament and peace.

In this frame, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gert Petersen highlighted the importance of realizing denuclearized zones in northern Europe, in the Balkans and other regions of our continent, as an important step toward building a Europe free of nuclear weapons, toward enhancing the confidence among the states and peoples in the continent.

During the talk, Chairman Gert Petersen presented the position and preoccupations of the SPP of Denmark, stressing that it acted for the creation of denuclearized zones in northern Europe and in other parts of the world, for a passage to concrete disarmament measures.

The chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark assessed highly Romania's foreign policy, the initiatives and actions of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party devoted to peace and disarmament and, especially the recent decision on the unilateral five percent reduction of the weapons, troops and military expenditures, that set an example of firm support, through concrete measures, of the policy of peace and disarmament.

During the talk it was pointed out that a special role in the attainment of mankind's major desiderata was played by the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity among the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for the triump of the ideals of peace, democracy and social progress of all nations of the world.

The interview was attended by Comrades Petru Enache and Ion Stoian, alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP.

Attending were also Comrades Hanne Jacobsen and Hans Nebel, members of the delegation of the SPP of Denmark.

The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

STOIAN MEETS PCF, OTHER OFFICIALS IN FRANCE

AU091843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1653 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 09/01/1987 -- A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, paid a visit to France at the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF]. The delegation had talks with Gaston Plissonier and Maxime Gremetz, members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the CC of the PCF, when information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties, on an internal and international plane.

Satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the links of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the PCF, the wish being voiced to further develop them.

The head of the RCP delegation also met with Jacques Kosciusko-Amorizet, national secretary of the Rassemblement pour la Republique. Aspects were approached related to the development of the ties between the two parties, between Romania and France with stress on the need to promote detente, disarmament and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ANCUTA VISITS IRAN

For Tehran media coverage on the visit to Iran by Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, including trade talks with Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, and officials, see the Iran section of the 13 January South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Ancuta Received by Khamene'i

AU111835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran AGERPRESS 11/01/1987 -- On behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, was handed over a message and conveyed wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Iranian people wishes of peace and prosperity.

Expressing sincere thanks, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm friendly salute and cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on the Iranian head of state by Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, now on an official visit to Tehran. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the positive course ot the bilateral links of cooperation, grounded on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and stress was laid on the joint wish to further develop the Romanian-Iranian ties, especially on an economic plane through the broadening of commerical exchanges, of cooperation in production on long-term, equilibrated bases, in concordance with the economic and social development programmes of the two countries.

The Romanian deputy prime minister met with Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Hamid Mirzadeh, with executives of the main economic ministries, with other Iranian officials when both sides' wish was highlighted to expand their good cooperation, to identify new ways of diversifying it.

STEFAN ANDREI MEETS CRAXI, ANDREOTTI, OTHERS

AU121931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/1/1987 -- Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation participating in the 21st Congress of the ISDP, met Italy's Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Social Democratic Party, and Franco Nicolazzi, general secretary of the Italian Social Democrat Party, to whom he conveyed a message of salute on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, in Rome.

The two Italian politicians thanked for the message and asked that a cordial salute and best wishes be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes of prosperity and peace to the friendly Romanian people.

While in Italy the head of the Romanian delegation also met Giorgio Napolitano, member of the Secretariat and Direction of the Italian Communist Party, and Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Direction of the ICP, Rino Formica, minister of foreign trade, member of the Direction of the PSI; and Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs, members of the Direction of the Christian Democratic Party.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO SUDAN

AU071800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 87 p 3

[President Nicolae Ceausescu message to Ahmad al-Mirghani, president of the Supreme Council of the Republic of the Sudan, on national day anniversary -- date not given]

[Text] To Mr Ahmad al-Mirghani, president of the Supreme Council of the Republic of the Sudan, Khartoum

On the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of the Sudan, I extend warm congratulations and best wished for good health and personal happiness to you and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Sudanese people. I want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will develop even more in the interest of the two peoples and of the cause of peace and international understanding.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ANC LEADER

AU091508 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jan 87 p 5

[RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu message to Oiver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa, on the 75th ANC anniversary -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa,

On the 75th anniversary of the founding of the ANC, I extend to you and all ANC militants warm congratulations and best wishes.

The RCP and the working people of the SR of Romania follow with interest and support the consistent struggle waged by the ANC to unite all national and patriotic forces against the policy of apartheid and racist oppression promoted by the minority government, to establish full equality of rights among all the country's people, and to attain profound changes in the country's social and political life along the road of independent and democratic development and progress.

I reiterate the conviction that traditional relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and ANC will further develop to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and for the triumph of the aspirations for freedom, peace, and a better life for all peoples in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

MEDIA COVERAGE OF ELENA CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

AU111617 [Editorial Report] Romanian media, in particular the press, give extensive coverage to the birthday anniversary of Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, celebrated on 7 January; as usual, the media coverage does not specify her current age.

Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA im Romanian on 6 January, the day preceding the event, carry articles and reports totaling some 3,000 and 7,000 words, respectively, on the "decisive role in science and education in Romanian socioeconomic life" and on the leading part" played in this respect by Elena Ceausescu, "eminent politician, scientist, and scholar."

The same Bucharest dailies on 7 January devote three and a half pages each to this anniversary. They carry a large number of photographs and photographs of paintings of Elena Ceausescu alone or with her husband on unspecified occasions. The front page of the dailies display photographs of Elena Ceausescu of uncertain date: a 7 by 5 and 1/2 inch photograph of her sitting at a desk, in SCINTEIA: and a 7 and 1/2 by 5 and 1/2 inch head and shoulders photograph of her standing in front of a mircophone, in ROMANIA LIBERA. Articles such as "The Country's Progress Under the Sign of Science and Education" by Ion Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, in SCINTEIA, Or "Day of Great Joy and Patriotic Pride for the Entire nation" by Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Women's Council, in ROMANIA LIBERA, effusively praise Elena Ceausescu's "great merits" in shaping Romania's socioeconomic progress, "alongside of the great leader and builder of modern Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu." The articles and poems devoted to the "great heroine of the nation" on these pages total some 15,000 words in each daily.

The newspapers on 8 January continue to carry tributes to Elena Ceausescu on her birthday. The letter addressed to Elena Ceausescu by the Political Executive Committe of the RCP Central Committee as well as reports on the birthday ceremony itself and the "comradely dinner" in her honor are carried in full in both dailies. Their front pages display a full-length photograph of Elena and Nicolae Ceausescu of uncertain date, measuring 6 and 1/2 by 7 inches in SCINTEIA and 5 and 1/2 by 7 inches in ROMANIA LIBERA. Both dailies carry on page 3 and 15 by 5 inch photograph of a lineup of party-state leaders with Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu in the middle. The picture is not well enough focused to permit identification of the most of the leaders.

The dailies also carry further articles and homage-paying messages devoted to the birthday celebrations as well as reports on the publication of Elena Ceausescu's chemistry book on polymers in the GDR and Switerland. The overall material devoted to this anniversary totals some 8,000 words in each of the 8 January papers.

In addition to the above press coverage, the weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No. 2 of 8 January carries on pages 4 and 5 two unsigned articles devoted to Elena Ceausescu's birthday, totaling some 4,000 words: "Profound Homage and High Appreciation for Activity Devoted to Socialist Romania's Flourishing and for Scientific Work of Great International Prestige" and "The Vocation of a Political Militant and a Scientific of Great Renown."

Bucharest electronic media on 7 January also give extensive coverage to this anniversary. All morning and midday Bucharest radio cast lead with a brief item noting Elena Ceausescu's birthday. The late afternoon and evening casts as well as AGERPRES in English carry reports on special events devoted to Elena Ceausescu, such as the Sinaia ceremony where she was handed a congratulatory letter from the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and the party dinner given in her honor the same evening.

RCP LETTER TO ELENA CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU091450 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jan 87 p 1

["Letter Addressed to Comrade Elena Ceausescu by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee"; presented to her on her birthday at a ceremony in Sinaia, on 7 January]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu:

On your birthday, we have the particular pleasure of extending to you -- with special feelings of esteem, respect, and regard -- warm congratulations and wishes for many bright years of full health and happiness together with the brilliant leader of our party and state, the outstanding founder of the Socialist Romania, and the great Hero of the Romanian nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

On this anniversary, we also wish to pay our ardent and respectful homage and express our appreciation as well as that of all the country's sons for the brilliant and untiring activity you have carried out and continue to carry out with great patriotic devotion in the revolutionary movement and the party leaderships, for promoting Romania's ceaseless development, strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty, raising our fatherland to a pinnacle of progress and civilization, and unflinchingly implementing the historic decisions of the 13th Party Congress.

As front-ranking militant of the political, social, and scientific life, you have directly contributed to drafting and implementing our party-state domestic and foreign policy and unswervingly fulfilling our party's bright program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

Our entire party and nation know and honor highly and unanimously your contribution of great and outstanding communists responsibility -- in your capacity as member of the Political Executive Committee of the Party Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the Government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education -- to resolving and applying the broad plans for the socioeconomic development of the fatherland, to drafting and implementing the programs for the intensive development, organization, and modernization of production and the elevation of its technical level, and to implementing the targets of the new scientific-technical revolution of the new agrarian revolution in Romania.

Through your boundless self-denial and ardent devotion to the Communist Party and socialist fatherland, through your revolutionary and militant spirit, sensitiveness, and humanism, through all these wonderful qualities that characterize your entire life and activity, you, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, brilliantly embody the best virtues of the Romanian nation.

At the same time, we have the great pleasure of highlighting on this occasion your outstanding activity in the field of scientific-technological research and your decisive role -- as eminent scientist and illustrious scholar of great international renown -- in the development and flourishing of the Romanian science, education, and culture and in the promotion of the new and of the top achievements of scientific-technical research in the practices of the material and cultural life. Your name and prodigious activity of great scientific creativity and organizational value are directly linked with the enhancement of the role of our national science and an active force of production in the vast revolutionary process of building the socialist civilization and a dynamic and modern economy and with the brilliant achievements of the Romanian research and technology.

Your presence at the head of the National Council for Science and Technology at a time when scientific-technological research and education are called upon to make an important contribution to the all-round progress of the Romanian society proves that the entire party and nation unanimously recognizes your great merits in directly leading and guiding these fields and in drafting and implementing important programs for modernizing production and increasing overall efficiency and profitability.

Serving with revolutionary self-denial and devotion the interests of the people and fatherland and harmoniously blending the brilliant qualities of a politician with the responsibility of a scholar for the great requirements of the development and progress of the contemporary Romanian society, you, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, have asserted yourself in the consciousness of the nation and the entire world as a tireless struggler for putting the achievements of science in the service of human civilization, for defending the sacred right of nations to free and dignified life, independence, and sovereignty, and for promoting the triumph of reason and peace in the world.

Together with the entire party and nation we particularly value your activity -- as chairman of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" -- for further strengthening cooperation with scientists and men of letters everywhere, so that science and culture may serve life, peace, and understanding among all nations.

On this anniversary, we wish to assure you that the fruitful and untiring activity you are carrying out, with exemplary patriotism and revolutionary spirit for the progress of science and the implementation of the great programs for the fatherland's socioeconomic development, represents for us and all the country's communists and citizens a wonderful example and a mobilizing incentive to do our best for successfully building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's unswerving progress toward communism.

Together with the entire party and nation, we, inspired by the highest and most noble thoughts, pay you, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, our homage of great regard and gratitude and wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, long life, much health and great energy so as to further contribute -- alongside of the most beloved son of the nation, the great and tested revolutionary and leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- to promoting Romania's comprehensive flourishing and attaining the golden dream, communism.

With choicest sentiments of high regard and comradely affection, we wish you from the bottom of our hearts the traditional many happy returns of the day!

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee

MIKULIC INTERVIEWED BY JAPANESE REPORTERS

Mikulic Views Increased Trade

OW121855 Tokyo KYODO in English 1500 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Branko Mikulic called on Japan Monday to expand bilateral economic relations to the same level as the two countries enjoy in the political sphere.

"We have very good political ties with Japan, but the level of economic exchanges is not commensurate with our level of friendship," Mikulic said in a meeting with Japanese reporters.

Mikulic gave the interview prior to the January 14-16 visit to Yugoslavia by Japan's Prime Minister Yaskuhiro Nakasone, who is currently on a four-nation tour of Europe.

Mikulic, who will meet Nakasone on Wednesday, said he hoped the two countries would cooperate more closely in economic affairs, including the promotion of joint ventures for exports to third countries.

The Nakasone visit, the first official trip to Yugoslavia by a Japanese premier, will be extremely meaningful for developing bilateral relations, Mikulic said.

He noted that the volume of two-way trade -- 150 million dollars last year -- is still relatively small, and the two countries should trade more. Japan currently only ranks 24th in Yugoslavia's total external trade, he added.

Mikulic said Yugoslavia still faces difficulties in its domestic economy, which has been buffeted by spiralling inflation running at 100 percent a year, but added, that things are improving.

Apart from domestic economic woes, Yugoslavia is also burdened by a 20 billion dollar foreign debt, one of the largest in Eastern Europe.

Yugoslavia managed to pull its international balance of payments back into the black last year, and both economic growth and productivity is going up, Mikulic said.

He said his government will try to hold down inflationary pressure and promote better economic efficiency.

Turning to international relations, Mikulic expressed concern over the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union as well as economic difficulties faced by developing nations.

Both elements threaten peace and stability in the world, he said.

Yugoslavia is a leading member of the Nonaligned Movement, but Mikulic said he was unhappy about the current state of affairs because of confrontations and conflicts within the movement.

However, he said he believes the Nonaligned Movement will play a key role in eliminating the world's military blocs.

Mikulic on Nakasone Trip, Ties

LD121840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 12 Jan 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- "Relations between Yugoslavia and Japan are good and friendly. Political relations are on an upward trend, which is demonstrated by the first official visit of the Japanese prime minister to Yugoslavia which, we believe, will have exceptional importance for the further development of relations between our countries."

This was stated by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC in an interview given to the Japanese press on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to Yugoslavia.

Replying to questions from Japanese journalists, Branko Mikulic stressed that "the talks will be conducted at a time characterized by the fact that the international situation continues to be very complicated and when there is pressure for bloc divisions, the arms race, and especially the nuclear arms race, which, more than ever before, is threatening world peace. This time of ours is replete with the lack of solutions to old [crisis flashpoints] and the emergence of new crisis flashpoints which are endangering peace and security in the world, especially of the small and nonaligned countries. Nor are there tangible efforts and results which would solve the accute economic problems and relieve the severe position of the developing countries that are enormously indebted. The gulf between North and South is growing wider. The new technological revolution, which is opening up unprecedented possibilities to mankind has not yet encompassed the greater part of mankind, and this means that it has not become its common creation.

Since economic cooperation is not on par with the friendly relations and the real interests and scope of our two countries, we hope that the visit will be an opportunity for us to discuss these questions more comprehensively, Branko Mikulic stressed. In addition to the significant increase in trade, we attach special importance to the higher forms of cooperation, such as joint ventures, production cooperation, and joint participation in third markets, etc. There is great potential for a broadened scope for direct cooperation between economic subjects, scientific institutions, and universities, as well as in culture and other fields. We wish, therefore, to build relations with Japan on a long-term basis as equal partners in business in which each side realizes its economic interests.

We hope there will be discussion of these and other question in the talks with Prime Minister Nakasone.

Replying to a question about our internal development, Branko Mikulic stressed that, despite all the difficulties we continue to face, last year we achieved significant results in economic growth, growth in employment and real personal income, some growth in labor productivity, balance of payments surplus for the country, and the regular meeting of all obligations to foreign creditors.

These results, based on the gradual implementation of our Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program are a significant stimulus for further efforts.

On the question of the conflicts between nonaligned countries and Yugoslavia's position as a leading country in the Nonaligned Movement to solve them, Branko Mikulic said:

"Unfortunately, it is a fact that conflicts, open clashes, and wars exist, as you say, even among the nonaligned countries. This really is not in conformity with the true philosophy of nonalignment and the principles of peaceful coexistence. This weakens the unity and action capability of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement and damages its general reputation, increases tension in international relations, and, objectively, imperils peace and security in the world.

However, in today's world of conflict there are serious disputes and even wars among countries that are members of monolithically conceived blocs. This, therefore, occurs not only in relations between individual members of the Nonaligned Movement, in which today there are about 100 countries from all continents; there are countries in the movement with different ideologies, social systems, and interests. In this way it is possible to partially explain, but not justify, the conflicts and wars between some members of the movements. The causes of the clashes between the nonaligned countries, however, are not only of a bilateral or internal character; since the nonaligned countries are primarily former colonies, one of the causes is the vestige of this "inheritance," especially with regard to borders. The borders of the nonaligned countries were mostly drawn up back in the time of colonial domination when there was no account taken of either ethnic, religious, or tribal divisions. Also, in conditions of polarization, a struggle is going on to influence and emulate many recently liberated and independent countries. Bloc, ideological, and other forms of confrontation inevitably are being transferred to the nonaligned countries so this, too, is a reason why there are conflicts and confrontations among them.

Unfortunately, we have not yet discovered effective instruments for overcoming the conflict between nonaligned countries, the FEC president said. We see the solution in the consistent application of those same principles that must be respected and applied in relations between all countries of the world. That is to say, all conflicts should be solved peacefully through political dialogue, on the basis of equality and mutual respect for interests and the perception that wars and other conflicts bring no benefit to anyone and that no problem can be solved by force. The Nonaligned Movement is actively working to end conflicts between its members and to prevent the appearance of new ones; the appropriate decisions on this were adopted at the last summit in Harare (the resolution on the peaceful solution of disputes, the appeal to Iraq and Iran to end the war and so on). We are working toward this in bilateral contacts, in our involement in the United Nations, and through the activity of the whole movement or some of its parts.

For us, the future of the movement is inseparable from the future of mankind. The Nonaligned Movement sees its future and the future of mankind in the implementation of the principles it advocates and its vision of a world without wars, conflicts and blocs, a world of peace, security, and equal cooperation between all countries".

Replying to a question on the development of new technology in Yugoslavia, the FEC president said Yugoslavia wishes to cooperate in all peaceful programs of technological development.

In this we attach exceptional significance to the forthcoming talks with Prime Minister Nakasone which, in part, will relate to cooperation between our two countries in technological development.

In reply to a question on East-West relations, Branko Mikulic said: "We, like other peoples and states in the world, expected much from the dialogue in Reykjavik. Although the world is not satisfied by the fact that concrete agreements were not achieved in Reykjavik, we nevertheless believe that there is no need to bury the hopes that the talks conducted in Reykjavik will provide specific results in the future and that they will be continued.

East-West relations are a significant part of the relations that are burdening the contemporary international situation. In East-West relations, the world is without doubt interested in continuing the dialogue on acute questions of the contemporary world, especially those relating to disarmament and, in particular, nuclear disarmament.

Both the Americans and Soviets are expressing publicly the hope that this dialgoue will be continued and say that the talks conducted in Reykjavik are a step forward. We, like the whole world, want this dialogue to continue and to lead to concrete results.

Of course, talks only between the big powers and without the participation of other countries cannot provide a final result, because all peoples and states in the world have a vested interest in peace and disarmament. It is understandable that the two great powers should bear their share of responsibility in this very great matter.

We believe that the future will confirm that the open questions of peace and security cannot be solved by the arms race but, precisely, by mutual dialogue, and talks in which the consciousness of the indivisibility of the peace and security of mankind as a whole will be at the forefront.

Gorbachev's initiatives directed at reforming the country and solving the existing problems in international relations should be taken seriously. Among these initiatives are those concerning relations with its neighbors in Asia, especially China. Regardless of the obstacles and conditions limiting realization of these initiatives, we believe that through patience, persistence, and the active attitude of all interested parties participating in political dialogue, a solution to the problems and an improvement in relations between the USSR and several other neighbors in the Asian continent can be achieved. Otherwise, Yugoslavia suports all initiatives that contribute to better understanding, the relaxation of tensions, and the strengthening of peace in the world."

Asked how Yugoslavia views the establishment of nuclear-free zones, the FEC president said:

"Yugoslavia is for disarmament! So, in principle, we support the initiative for the creation of nuclear-free zones, but [words indistinct].

RENOVICA RECEIVES PRC, INDIAN, CSSR AMBASSADORS

Renovica Meets PRC Ambassador

LD121900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Tian Zengpei, newly appointed ambassador of the PRC to the SFRY. They discussed relations between the LCY and the CPC and cooperation between the two socialist countries.

Renovica Receives Indian Envoy

LD121905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Lakhan Lal Mehrotra, ambassador of the Republic of India to the SFRY. In a friendly and cordial conversation, they discussed the promotion of bilateral cooperation and some topical international questions.

Renovica, CSSR Envoy View Ties

LD121345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Jan Husak, CSSR ambassasdor to the SFRY. On this occasion there was discussion of the further development of cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ and overall Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations.

FEC'S KREKIC LEAVES ON SE ASIA, PACIFIC TRIP

LD121322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0824 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- Nenad Krekic, FEC member and the federal secretary for foreign trade, left late last night on a visit to the Philippines, Thailand and Bangladesh, at the head of a Yugoslav state economic delegation. During the official visit to these countries, there will be sessions of the mixed committees for bilateral, economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the aim of improving overall economic cooperation, and especially trade, between Yugoslavia and these countries.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES TIES WITH LATIN AMERICA

LD122043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Dobrivoje Vidic, the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee, considered sociopolitical trends in Latin American countries.

The commission members first heard a report by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committe Presidium, about his talks with leading officials of left-wing parties and movements as well as state officials during this recent visits to Argentina and Uruguay.

Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, reported on his meetings with the political leadership of Nicaragua, where he attended the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. He also informed the commission about his talks with representatives of various political parties during his recent visit to Panama. It was stressed in these reports and during the ensuing discussion that, despite inherited economic and social crises and deep processes of revitalizing democracy, Latin American countries had embarked on the road of national independence and enhanced mutual cooperation to counter outside pressure more efficiently. In the short period since the abolition of military dictatorships, many of these countries have achieved encouraging results in economic and political recovery. Conditions have also been created in the region for a faster affirmation of the forces promoting class and social emancipation which, in a direct way, contributes to the efforts to end the increasingly isolated military junta in Chile.

It was also stated at the session of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for International Cooperation that the Contadora Group's determination to unite and coordinate its political action has been attracting growing attention and widespread support from the progressive international public. This determination was reiterated at the recent ministerial meeting in Rio and is designed to enable these countries to overcome the obvious halt in and obstacles to resolving Latin America's problems. The elimination of differences in views and approaches would lead to a more rapid progress toward peace in the Central American region.

The commission also called for an urgent end to all forms of aggression against Nicaragua. At the same time, concern was expressed over the activity of mercenaries and counterrevolutionary forces supported and financed by countries outside the region, notably the United States. All this is contrary to the norms of international behavior and represents an attempt to question the Nicaraguan people's freely expressed will and an attempt to threaten the country's national sovereignty.

During the session, a number of proposals were put forward on ways to further promote cooperation between our sociopolitical organizations, on the one hand, and the political parties and movements in Latin American and people of Yugoslav origin living in those countries, on the other.

POLITIKA PUBLISHES INTERVIEW WITH ORLANDIC

AU102132 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Dec 86 p 5

[Interview granted by Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Ljiljana Zorkic and Bozidar Milosevic -- place and date not given; questioners are not identified]

[Exerpts] [Passage omitted] [Question] The word "change" is undoubtedly one of those heard most frequently recently. How do you view the forthcoming constitutional changes?

[Orlandic] Above all, they must be directed toward building up the system of socialist self-management, which will ensure the position of workers in associated labor and in social reproduction, as envisaged in the LCY program, and an efficient functioning of the system as a whole. The present crisis has arisen because the system does not function well. [paragraph continues]

The forthcoming changes should eliminate the causes that generates such a situation. [passage omitted]

[Question] How do you regard the relations in the SR of Serbia in this context?

[Orlandic] We first must see how far we have come in implementing the positions of the Presidium, or rather the 13th LCY Congress, on relations and togetherness in the SR of Serbia. If these positions have not been consistently implemented, we must determine what we envisaged in relation to what was not good and what must be changed, for nothing remains a dogma forever; everything is reviewed by practice. [passage omitted]

If initiatives exist, and especially if the leadership of a republic -- as now, for instance, the leadership of the SR of Serbia -- believes that certain questions in the Constitution should be regulated in a different way, particularly regarding such an important question as the relations in that republic, this is a fact that it is absolutely impossible to avoid. It is another question what a democratic, calm, and constructive discussion will show in a reasoned way and, in fact, whether or not the initiative is acceptable in all its details. If we prevented such an examination, this would constitute a precedent with grave, unforeseeable consequences, for it would ignore the essence of our social relations set by the LCY program and the Constitution. [passage omitted]

[Question] [passage omitted] What about the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program?

[Orlandic] There is no doubt that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program pointed out the way out of the crisis. It rests on the foundations of socialist self-management, affirmation of economic laws, and socialist commodity production, which was unanimously confirmed by the 13th LCY Congress. However, the program has failed to produce results because its fundamental premises were not followed from the very beginning. This is the reason why some big problems in social reproduction have not been overcome but have even worsened. Therefore, the essential task that is before us now is to return to the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Of course, this is much more difficult now. Therefore, I can say with confidence that the coming year will be very complicated. The problems that have accumulated also are a consequence of inconsistency, hesitation, and resistance.

[Question] Whose fault is this?

[Orlandic] Unfortunately, nobody has been called to answer for that, although the consequences are obvious. Social stratification is more and more apparent in society. Therefore, a real danger exists that a social basis may be formed against the system. Consequently, one must stress that responsibility is the weakest side of our political system. Therefore, the changes in the Constitution must be motivated by the need to democratize social relations and to affirm the principles of responsibility, the chief and most important instrument of democratic relations in society.

The LC Must "Divorce" Itself from Power [subhead]

[Question] Perhaps the counterpart to the nobody-is-to-blame premise is the existence of the "deadlock" in the relations between the delegate assembly, the executive organs, and the LC?

[Orlandic] It is very important that the LC should "divorce" itself from power as soon as possible. Thus, it must not be a commissar in the delegate assembly, neither for the delegates nor for the executive organs. I am convinced that in this context it is necessary to reexamine the existing ways in which the LCY Central Committee involves itself in economic problems. The LC must not appear as an inefficient arbiter, but must work in the ideological field, building the levers of the system that will increase responsibility and advance democratic relations, and, in this connection, it must conduct a struggle in society for the development of socialist self-management production relations. This has been neglected for a lengthy period because we have dealt primarily with pragmatic questions. [passage omitted]

[Question] At the latest LCY Central Committee session there was even a polemic about the assessment of the LC's ability to meet the present as well as the long-term requirements by the vanguard of this society.

[Orlandic] In its overall activities, the LC must and can only rely on the ideopolitical means of the struggle for socialist self-management, stability, and development of Yugoslavia. It can reaffirm and enhance its role as the leading force in society if, under the new conditions, it constantly finds new approaches to the widest masses of the working people and citizens and mobilizes them in carrying out social transformations. To the extent that these methods and means lag behind the times, disunity appears in its ranks. At the same time, tendencies of federalization and spontaneity appear and the position, prestige, and influence in society tend to be lost as an alternative, on the one hand; and on the other, there is a striving for a firm-handed policy. There is no need for any special emphasis on where it would lead us if we abandoned ourselves to spontaneity or if we turned to the instruments of the struggle which were more suitable to the conditions under which, above all, the struggle for the strengthening of the basic achievements of the revolution and the defense of the country's independence were waged. [passage omitted]

Break With Any Form of Monopoly on Truth [subhead]

[Question] The reforms in the socialist countries, especially in the USSR and the PRC, have been much discussed lately. What is most important in these changes?

[Orlandic] These are essentially new processes, which, in their significance, indeed exceed the borders of their countries. Each of them is based on specific traits, which is to say one's own conditions, so that the Chinese reforms cannot be identified with the reforms in the USSR.

The reforms in the economy and the democratization of social relations open up some new prospects for relations and cooperation in the international field, too. From the point of view of the development of socialism in the world, in my opinion, it is a matter of an important process of abandoning dogmas [dedogmatizacija]. This is common to them. They are breaking with the well-known ossified dogmas that tended toward a unification of ideas, roads, and actions and that represent a negation of what is dialectic, democratic, and humanistic. Consequently, Lenin's thought about the necessity of various roads to socialism is being reaffirmed and processes involving a definitive break with any form of monopoly on the truth are being opened.

[Question] How do you regard the enhancement of the process of European cooperation?

[Orlandic] The positive tendencies that have been expressed in Stockholm and Vienna indicate a constructive spirit and contribute to an improvement of the atmosphere on the continent. Certain strivings for contacts and wider cooperation on European soil are appearing, but so are certain divisions. New integration porcesses both in the East and the West are being expressed more strongly as a consequence of the demands imposed by the technological revolution as well as of various political and ideological motives. However, at the same time, a more favorable climate is being created, and certain strivings are appearing, even for cooperation between the two groups on the European soil, the European Community and CEMA.

[Question] Speaking about Europe, more fears are being generated in the Mediterranean. How do you view this?

[Orlandic] Unfortunately, there are as yet no positive processes in the Mediterranean region. Even some initial positive tendencies in Europe find it difficult to forge their way to the Mediterranean. On the contrary, in this field, bloc confrontations are intensifying, the existing hotbeds of crises are getting worse, threats are increasing, disputes and interference are present, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nonaligned countries in the region are being endangered, while some of these countries are exposed to acts of aggression. The Nonaligned Movement also pays great attention to the situation in the Mediterranean, which also is confirmed by the political declaration adopted by the Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

The international activities of the LCY and the SFRY are directed toward overcoming the present extremely unfavorable and dangerous situation toward a gradual transformation of the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security, and cooperation.

It is of great importance for the situation in the Mediterranean that the nonaligned position of certain countries in the region should be reaffirmed, Marko Orlandic said in conclusion.

SLOVENE LEADER LAUDS MINORITY IN NEIGHBOR STATES

LD092339 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Ljubljana, Jan 9 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Ranc Popit said today that the Slovene national communities in neighboring countries contribute significantly to Yugoslavia's good relations with these countries. Popit spoke at a traditional meeting of the representatives of Slovene organizations in Italy, Austria and Hungary with prominent political and cultural figures in Slovenia.

Good relations with Italy, said Popit, are hampered by the nationalistic tendencies in some segments of Italian society which not only deny the letter and spirit of the Osimo Agreements signed by Yugoslavia and Italy, but their peace treaty too. These pressures hinder a settlement of the question of global protection of the Slovene minority in Italy, he said. Despite the favourable development of relations, attacks on bilingual schooling in Austria continue, pointed out Popit. The process of emancipation of the Slovenes in Hungary and the creation of the most essential conditions for their equal position in society are underway, he said.

The participants also noted the highly successful cooperation within the Alpe-Adria work community, which reflects the strength of goodneighbourly relations.

Some of the major achievements last year include the prevention of the abolition of bilingual schools in Carinthia, the "Carinthian Slovenes' Culture Days" in Ljubljana, the founding of a private bilingual school and kindergarten in the Udine (Viden) area, and the political, cultural and economic affirmation of Slovenes.

FORMER BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIALS SENTENCED

LD092107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Summary] Sarajevo, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today the basic court in Sarajevo passed prison sentences on six people charged with taking bribes, abusing their position, and carrying out illegal dealings. First accused Danilo Velasevic, former assistant republican secretary for the judiciary and administration, was sentenced to 3 years and 3 months imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 dinars. The former secretary of the ExecutiveCouncil of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Ranko Nikolic, recieved a sentence of 1 year and 9 months imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 dinars. Three others were given sentences ranging from 2 years and 2 months to 6 months imprisonment. One person was aquitted.

The trial proved that Velasevic and Nikolic committed the crime of taking bribes and abusing their social positions. Items and money they acquired through such acts will be taken away from them.

'LACK OF AGREEMENT' IN KOSOVO DEVELOPMENT TALKS

AU122035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] There are only 20 days left to finalize a social plan on special measures for the fastest possible development of Kosovo until 1990. There again was lack of agreement in yesterday's talks on development.

The same story was repeated again in the SFRY Assembly. The Kosovo representatives did not relinquish their demands because they considered the proposed solutions inadequate, while the FEC's view was that the demands were unacceptable in light of the present material position of the country. Let us remind you that Kosovo, among other things, asked for foreign currency for programs that are a result of pooling labor and resources, additional funds for obtaining working capital, money from the federal budget for repaying loans to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, funds for covering foreign exchange losses on certain loans, and subsidies for repaying interest on loans.